Fraternities and Campus Sexual Assault Reports: What Clery Act Data Show

Do campuses without fraternities report fewer sex offenses? Six comparisons of Clery Act reports

Short answer: For the top-ranked campuses studied here, no comparison found that the campuses without fraternities report significantly fewer. In every comparison in the Executive Summary table (Table S) but one (the exception is colleges that require four years in college housing, where rates are nearly identical; rows overlap), the top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities reported as many sex offenses per student, on average, or more. In the Ivy League, where all eight universities have some form of fraternities, the comparison is between universities with and without an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation); those without one reported more. Among schools similar in type and ranking, the differences are not statistically significant, and the data cannot rule out sizable differences in either direction; against the three private IFC campuses closest to each in enrollment (matched on size only, not type or ranking), the schools without fraternities report significantly more (3.69 vs. 2.46). Clery data count reports, not assaults, and describe association at most, not cause. A higher rate of reports is not evidence that a campus is less safe: it can reflect greater willingness to report or better support for those who report.

Clery reports also changed greatly over time: across the 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups, the average campus rate (each campus counted equally) rose about fourfold from 2007–2009 to a peak in 2016–2018 (a span that includes the 2014 change in Clery categories), then fell by about a quarter, to about three times its 2007–2009 level; federal statistics for all degree-granting institutions show a similar rise and a 2018 peak (p. 18).

The answer in statistical terms: In rule-defined comparisons of Clery Act sex offense reports (federal data, 2022–2024; schools' own reports, 2023–2025, for two breakouts), schools that banned or never had fraternities (in the Ivy League, where all eight universities have fraternities, those without an IFC-ISNA, an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation) have equal or higher mean report rates than the campuses with fraternities they are compared with, in every comparison in the Executive Summary table (Table S) but one. Against schools similar in type and ranking the differences are not statistically significant (Mann–Whitney): top-100 national universities, 4 vs. 75, 1.57 vs. 0.98 ($p = 0.13$); top-50 liberal arts colleges, 20 without fraternities vs. all 20 with them, 4.12 vs. 3.44 ($p = 0.25$), and vs. the 8 with an IFC-ISNA, 4.12 vs. 3.80 ($p = 0.70$); Ivy League and Catholic schools, 4 vs. 3 each ($p = 0.40$ and 0.86; with groups this small no difference could be statistically significant). Against the 508 IFC campuses, the broadest comparison, in which the groups differ in size and type, the difference is significant (3.69 vs. 1.31, $p < 0.001$); it persists after adjusting for enrollment alone (negative binomial rate ratio 1.91, 95% CI 1.39–2.61) and against the three private IFC campuses closest to each school in enrollment (matched on size only; 3.69 vs. 2.46; Wilcoxon $p < 0.001$). Among the top-50 liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing (10 without fraternities, 10 with them), rates are nearly identical (4.43 vs. 4.48, $p = 0.91$), consistent with residential life contributing to the gap; this small comparison does not measure how much. In federal data for 2007–2024, schools with fraternities reported significantly more in only one year of one of the seven yearly records (2008, among liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing; Table H2); with four to six schools on one side of three of those records, and ten on each side of the four-year housing comparison, these yearly tests can detect only large differences. With 126 yearly tests, about six significant years, in either direction, would be expected by chance alone even with no real differences (a rough benchmark, since the same schools appear every year). The schools without fraternities were significantly higher in 37, mostly in the two records whose groups differ in size and type or are matched on size only (Table H2). The groups are rule-selected, not random samples, and the data are reported incidents, so these estimates describe association at most, not prevalence or a causal effect of fraternities.

Prepared October 16–22, 2026, by North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC) staff and Claude Opus 5.5 (Anthropic)

NIC represents fraternities and has an interest in this question. All data, code and sources are available on request (pr@nicfraternity.org) so that its results can be checked independently. Checked by three other AI models (Google's Gemini, OpenAI's ChatGPT and xAI's Grok), none of which found an error in the data or calculations (Gemini ran all of the analysis code, which reproduced every figure checked); an independent methods reviewer, a published scholar who has served as a campus Clery coordinator, found the report methodologically sound (Appendix G).

October 2026. Corrections: pr@nicfraternity.org; any corrections will be posted at fraternityfacts.org. **Cite as:** North American Interfraternity Conference. (2026). *Fraternities and Campus Sexual Assault Reports: What Clery Act Data Show*. fraternityfacts.org

Sources and how to obtain them

- **Clery Act Annual Security Reports (published fall 2026, covering 2023–2025).** Used for the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts; the federal comparisons do not use them. Every college that takes part in federal student aid programs must publish its report by October 1 each year, usually on its campus safety or police web pages. The report, page and web link used for each school are listed in Appendix B (pages 54–56), and the Source Documentation shows the figures as printed, with images of the source tables where captured.
- **U.S. Department of Education, Campus Safety and Security data (2022–2024).** Free to search or download at ope.ed.gov/campussafety ("Download Data"; this report uses the 2025 release, file Crime2025EXCEL.zip).
- **IFC-ISNA test (reviewed October 2026).** Each university's own fraternity/sorority life web pages: its council pages (whether the Interfraternity Council (IFC) operates with the university's approval), its chapter lists (national or local affiliation) and its staff pages (full-time fraternity/sorority life staff). Used in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison and in the Liberal Arts, Ivy League, National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts; the pages are cited in the notes to each section and, for the National Universities Breakout, listed for each university in the Excel data file. Where staff are not listed on a university's website, they were confirmed through a third-party source. In applying this test, no personally identifiable information about campus staff (names, email addresses or other contact details) was recorded, shared or published in this report or its companion files; staff are identified by job title only.
- **U.S. News & World Report, 2027 Best Colleges rankings.** National Universities and National Liberal Arts Colleges, at usnews.com/best-colleges/rankings.
- **Enrollment.** Fall 2024 enrollment from the U.S. Department of Education's College Navigator (nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator); the federal comparisons use the single enrollment figure in the Campus Safety and Security data file for all three years.
- **IFC campuses.** An Interfraternity Council (IFC) is the campus association that many social fraternities traditionally belong to; IFC fraternities are the focus because calls to abolish fraternities have centered on them (Executive Summary). The 508 campuses on NIC's list of campus IFCs used here, with each campus's federal figures, are listed in Appendix C, Table C1 (pages 57–67).
- **Available on request.** The Source Documentation (every figure from a school's own report traced to its page, with images of the source tables); an Excel data file (every count, with rates calculated by formula); and the analysis code with the federal data file it reads (reproduces the federal-data tables and their notes; see its README for the few figures computed separately). All are available on request from pr@nicfraternity.org.

Abstract

Calls to abolish fraternities, including a New York Times opinion essay of October 10, 2026, often argue or assume that campuses without them would have fewer sexual assaults. This report asks whether that holds, as far as reported incidents allow, using Clery Act statistics: sex offense reports (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape) per 1,000 students. It makes six comparisons: a national comparison, a comparison of 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges and four breakouts. The Federal Data Comparison, whose schools without fraternities are every school in the two U.S. News top lists that banned or never had fraternities, under the rules in Methodology, section 2, uses U.S. Department of Education data for 2022–2024 to compare the 24 colleges and universities in the top 100 of U.S. News & World Report's 2027 National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges that banned or never had fraternities (Caltech is excluded under the single-report rule and Yeshiva University under the single-sex rule) with the 508 IFC campuses: every campus on the North American Interfraternity Conference's (NIC's) list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs, the campus associations that many social fraternities traditionally belong to) that files federal Clery statistics, except two men's colleges and nine excluded because a single report or offender accounts for 15 or more counts (Federal Data Comparison: Supporting Tables and Notes). Four breakouts (six Northeast and Mid-Atlantic liberal arts colleges vs. six peers, the Ivy League, top-100 national universities and Catholic schools) compare schools that banned or never had fraternities with schools that have an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff); in the Ivy League, where all eight universities have fraternities, the comparison is between universities with and without an IFC-ISNA. The Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison sets the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities against all 20 with them. Every comparison is defined by stated rules; some were set after the results were first seen, with particular schools in view (Methodology, section 12), and the result without each is shown. Ten schools whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts, one without fraternities and nine with them, are excluded from every comparison of the study years (Methodology, section 13). The rule was adopted after the comparisons were first calculated; with these schools included, the Catholic Universities Breakout reverses direction and the national universities comparison becomes statistically significant, with the schools without fraternities reporting more (Table M2). Against campuses of similar type and ranking, the differences are not significant: 1.57 versus 0.98 for the 4 top-100 national universities without fraternities against the 75 in their comparison group, and, for the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities, 4.12 versus 3.44 against all 20 with them ($p = 0.25$) and 4.12 versus 3.80 against the 8 with an IFC-ISNA ($p = 0.70$). The broadest comparison, against the 508 IFC campuses of every size and type, shows the largest gap: 3.69 versus 1.31 reports per 1,000 students ($p < 0.001$). Against the three private IFC campuses closest to each school in enrollment (matched on size only, not type or ranking), the gap narrows but remains significant (3.69 versus 2.46, $p < 0.001$; the p-value is approximate, because some IFC campuses are matched to more than one school, and the result is not significant after a strict adjustment for the number of tests, Methodology, section 5). In every comparison in the Executive Summary table (Table S) but one (the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges, 10 on each side, that require four years in college housing, where rates are nearly identical), the top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities (in the Ivy League, where all have fraternities, those without an IFC-ISNA) reported as many sex offenses per student, on average, or more. The rows overlap, so they are not independent confirmations. Sexual assault is a serious harm on every campus, with or without fraternities; the figures are reports, not prevalence, and describe association at most, not cause. The most plausible alternative explanation the data can test is residential life: among top-50 liberal arts colleges that require students to live in college housing all four years, the colleges without fraternities and those with them report nearly identical rates (4.43 versus 4.48), the one comparison in which the group without fraternities does not have the higher average. Among the 17 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities that publish a participation figure, rates do not rise with the share of students who are members. The results do not show that fraternities lower rates; they show that, on this measure, the top-ranked campuses without fraternities studied here do not report fewer sex offenses. In federal data for 2007–2024, schools with fraternities reported significantly more in only one year of one of the seven yearly records (2008, among liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing; Table H2; direction judged by group medians), though with four to six schools on one side of three records, and ten on each side of the four-year housing comparison, these yearly tests detect only large differences. With 126 yearly tests, about six significant years, in either direction, would be expected by chance alone even with no real differences (a rough benchmark, since the same schools appear every year). Of the 126, 37 were significant with the schools without fraternities higher, 30 of them in the two records whose groups differ in size and type or are matched on size only (Table H2). Across the 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups, the average campus rate (each campus counted equally) rose about fourfold from 2007–2009 to a peak in 2016–2018 (a span that includes the 2014 change in Clery categories) and then fell by about a quarter, remaining about three times its 2007–2009 level; National Center for Education Statistics figures for all degree-granting institutions, measured differently, show a similar rise and a 2018 peak. The report does not examine why and presents this rise and fall as a pattern that merits further research. NIC, which prepared this report, represents fraternities; all data, code and sources are available on request.

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Executive Summary

PART I. THE REPORT

Do campuses without fraternities report fewer sex offenses? Calls to abolish fraternities, renewed this fall after reports of an alleged October 2024 sexual assault at a fraternity chapter house at Cornell University, often assume they do. This report asks whether they do, using the one measure every college taking part in federal student aid programs must publish under common federal definitions: Clery Act reports of sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape) per 1,000 students. It does not show whether ending fraternities at a campus would change how often assaults occur. It makes six comparisons of colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities with campuses that have them: a national comparison, a comparison of 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges and four breakouts. Sexual assault is a serious harm on every campus, with or without fraternities, and each count in these figures is an incident someone reported.

NIC's position on the Cornell case

"It's clear, the students directly or indirectly involved completely failed the obligations of a fraternity man. Their expulsion from the fraternity and the closure of the chapter were the right decisions. The courts will decide the rest."

— Jud Horras, President & CEO, North American Interfraternity Conference

This statement is NIC's position. The report itself makes no findings about the allegations.

For the top-ranked campuses studied here, no comparison found that the campuses without fraternities report significantly fewer. In every comparison in the table below but one (the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges, 10 on each side, that require four years in college housing, where rates are nearly identical), the top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities reported as many sex offenses per student, on average, or more. The rows overlap, so they are not independent confirmations. In the Ivy League, where all eight universities have some form of fraternities, the comparison is between universities with and without an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation); those without one reported more. Among schools similar in type and ranking, the differences are not statistically significant, and the data cannot rule out sizable differences in either direction. Clery figures count reports, not assaults, and describe association at most, not cause.

Terms used in this report

Clery Act: a federal law requiring every college that takes part in federal student aid programs to publish yearly counts of certain crimes reported on or near campus, using common definitions.

Rate: Clery Act sex offense reports (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape) per 1,000 students a year, averaged over three years. A rate of 4 means about 4 reports a year for every 1,000 students; at a 2,000-student college, one report changes a year's rate by about half a point. So the gap between 4.12 and 3.80 is about one report every year and a half at a 2,000-student college, and a small college's rate can swing widely from year to year (Franklin & Marshall: 6.6, 4.4 and 0.0 in Table 3).

Schools without fraternities (also "schools that banned or never had fraternities"): schools that eliminated social fraternities, prohibit them or never had them. The Federal Data Comparison uses all 24 such schools in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges (25 before Caltech is excluded under the single-report rule; Table 1a). Each other comparison uses the schools from that group that fit it, and states how many. The exception is the Ivy League Breakout: all eight Ivy League universities have fraternities, so it compares universities without an IFC-ISNA with universities that have one.

Similar in type and ranking: schools of the same type drawn from the same U.S. News list (the top-100 national universities or the top-50 liberal arts colleges). Within a list, ranks still differ; among the top-50 liberal arts colleges, those without fraternities are ranked higher on average (Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison). The Catholic Universities Breakout, which draws Catholic schools from both lists, is grouped with these comparisons.

IFC: an Interfraternity Council, the campus association that many social fraternities belong to; the North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC) keeps the list of campus IFCs used here. Most comparisons focus on IFC fraternities because calls to abolish fraternities have centered on them; six top-50 liberal arts colleges have fraternities but no IFC and are counted with the colleges that have fraternities (Table 2).

IFC-ISNA (a category defined for this report): an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff (full definition: Methodology, section 9).

Comparison group: in the National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts, schools with an IFC-ISNA whose Clery statistics include their chapter houses, or that have no chapter houses.

Study years: 2022–2025: federal data for 2022–2024 and schools' own reports for 2023–2025 (used in the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts).

Federal data and schools' own reports: most comparisons use U.S. Department of Education data for 2022–2024; the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts use each school's own 2026 report (2023–2025), so one college's rate can differ between the two sources.

Single-report rule: a school is excluded from every comparison of the study years if a documented single report, single offender or single matter accounts for 15 or more counts in a study year; the rule applies to both sides (Methodology, section 13).

Chapter houses: the National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts count a university with an IFC-ISNA only if its Clery statistics include its fraternity chapter houses, or it has none, because a rate that leaves them out would not capture incidents at those houses (Methodology, section 2).

Peer colleges (Liberal Arts Breakout): the six top-35 colleges in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic, including Virginia, with an IFC-ISNA.

The table lists comparisons of schools similar in type and ranking first (none significant), then the size-matched comparison, matched on enrollment only (significant before, but not after, a strict adjustment for the number of tests), then the comparison with the 508 IFC campuses.

Table S. Schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. schools with fraternities (Ivy League, where all eight have fraternities: without vs. with an IFC-ISNA), each comparison in this report: number of schools on each side and sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year (federal data, 2022–2024; Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts: schools' own reports, 2023–2025)

Comparison	Schools (without / with fraternities)	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year		Gap, with 95% range (without minus with)	Statistical test (Mann–Whitney unless noted)
		Without fraternities (Ivy League, where all have fraternities: without an IFC-ISNA)	With fraternities (Ivy League, where all have fraternities: with an IFC-ISNA), as stated in each row		
National Universities Breakout† (federal data): top-100 national universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the comparison group: universities with an IFC-ISNA and chapter houses, if any, in Clery statistics (p. 16)	4 / 75	**1.57**	**0.98**	+0.58 (−0.91 to +2.08)	p = 0.13 (not significant: only 4 universities, so the 95% range is wide)
Private top-100 national universities only: the 4 private universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 36 private universities in the comparison group (against all 45 private top-100 national universities with an IFC, 1.11; p. 16)	4 / 36	**1.57**	**1.10**	+0.46 (−1.00 to +1.93)	p = 0.29 (not significant: only 4 universities, so the 95% range is wide)
Top-50 liberal arts colleges‡ (federal data; Table 2, p. 12): banned or never had fraternities vs. all co-ed top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities, with or without an IFC (the 14 with an IFC plus Colorado College, Hamilton, Occidental, Pomona, Trinity College and Trinity University, which have fraternities but no IFC; women's colleges, service academies, Wabash, Hillsdale and Wesleyan are not counted on either side)	20 / 20	**4.12**	**3.44**	+0.67 (−0.47 to +1.82)	p = 0.25 (not significant: rates vary widely within each group)
vs. the 8 of them with an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation)	20 / 8	**4.12**	**3.80**	+0.31 (−1.75 to +2.37)	p = 0.70 (not significant: small gap; only 8 colleges with an IFC-ISNA)
each college without fraternities matched to the three closest in enrollment of the eight colleges with an IFC-ISNA	20 / 8 (3 each)	**4.12**	**3.98**	+0.13 (−0.75 to +1.02)	p = 0.67 (Wilcoxon; not significant: small gap)
reverse: each of the eight colleges with an IFC-ISNA matched to the three closest colleges without fraternities	8 (3 each) / 8	**4.29**	**3.80**	+0.49 (−1.62 to +2.60)	p = 0.74 (Wilcoxon; not significant: small gap; only 8 colleges)
vs. the 14 of them with an IFC, with or without an IFC-ISNA	20 / 14	**4.12**	**3.66**	+0.46 (−0.92 to +1.84)	p = 0.54 (not significant: small gap; rates vary widely)
Colleges on both sides that require students to live in college housing all four years (confirmed on each college's website; Table 2b, p. 13)	10 / 10	**4.43**	**4.48**	−0.05 (−1.63 to +1.54)	p = 0.91, exact (not significant: small gap)

Comparison	Schools (without / with fraternities)	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year		Gap, with 95% range (without minus with)	Statistical test (Mann–Whitney unless noted)
		Without fraternities (Ivy League, where all have fraternities: without an IFC-ISNA)	With fraternities (Ivy League, where all have fraternities: with an IFC-ISNA), as stated in each row		
Liberal Arts Breakout (each college's own 2026 report, 2023–2025): six top-35 Northeast and Mid-Atlantic colleges that eliminated fraternities vs. six peers with an IFC-ISNA (p. 14)	6 / 6	**4.52**	**2.74**	+1.78 (−0.11 to +3.66)	p = 0.065, exact (not significant: the groups overlap; peer group set after the results were seen, Table 3b)
Ivy League Breakout (own reports; p. 15): all eight Ivy League universities have fraternities; how they operate differs. Four without an IFC-ISNA (Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Brown) vs. three with one (Columbia, Cornell and Penn); Dartmouth is excluded because one report in 2024 and another in 2025 each account for 15 or more counts (Methodology, section 13, p. 42) and is listed in Table 4 with the reason	4 / 3	**2.00**	**0.87**	+1.13 (−1.12 to +3.38)	p = 0.40, exact (not significant: only 4 and 3 universities)
Catholic Universities Breakout (federal data): top-ranked Catholic schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. top-ranked Catholic universities with an IFC-ISNA and chapter houses, if any, in Clery statistics (p. 17)	4 / 3	**1.30**	**1.02**	+0.29 (−0.52 to +1.09)	p = 0.86, exact (not significant: only 4 and 3 schools)
The 6 Catholic universities with an IFC in the study years (Villanova, a seventh, excluded; Table M1): adds Creighton (has an IFC-ISNA, but chapter-house coverage could not be confirmed; not a finding about the accuracy of its report) and Georgetown and Santa Clara (have fraternities; their IFCs operate without approval)	4 / 6	**1.30**	**0.98**	+0.33 (−0.46 to +1.12)	p = 0.48, exact (not significant: only 4 and 6 schools)
Size-matched comparison (federal data): each of the 24 top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. the three private IFC campuses closest to it in enrollment, matched on size only, not type or ranking (p. 25)	24 / 3 each	**3.69**	**2.46**	+1.24 (+0.37 to +2.10)	p < 0.001 (Wilcoxon); higher in 20 of 24 (15 of 24 with five matches; Table 1d); holds without reusing matches
Federal Data Comparison†‡, the broadest and least like-with-like comparison (the groups differ in size and type, so this row should not be used on its own to draw conclusions): top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 508 IFC campuses on NIC's list of campus IFCs, of every size and type (federal data; p. 10)	24 / 508	**3.69**	**1.31**	+2.38 (+1.57 to +3.20)	p < 0.001
Campuses with fewer than 5,000 students (p. 24)	20 / 154	**4.12**	**2.39**	+1.72 (+0.83 to +2.62)	p < 0.001
Campuses with 5,000 or more students (p. 24)	4 / 354	**1.57**	**0.84**	+0.73 (−0.78 to +2.25)	p = 0.054 (not significant: only 4 universities, so the 95% range is wide)

No comparison counts all-male or all-female colleges on either side (note †). A difference is labeled "not significant" when its p-value is above 0.05, meaning that a gap at least this large would not be unusual even if there were no real difference between the groups; because the schools were selected by stated rules rather than sampled at random, a p-value is not a test of all colleges. The gap column gives the difference between the two averages with a 95% range: a range that includes zero means the data cannot tell which group is higher, and a wide range means the size of the gap is uncertain, as it is wherever a group has only a few schools. Gaps are calculated from unrounded averages, so they may differ by 0.01 from the difference of the rounded figures. A result that is not significant does not establish which group is higher; it is not evidence that the groups are the same. With 4 and 3 schools, the exact test cannot give a p-value below 0.057, so no difference of any size could be statistically significant; these comparisons describe the schools but cannot test a difference. The rows overlap: the 20 liberal arts colleges without fraternities appear in several rows and the four national universities in five (three of them also in both Catholic rows), so agreement across rows is not independent evidence. Each row is a different way of comparing largely the same schools. Results are also shown with the excluded schools included (Tables M2, M3), with single matches (Methodology, section 7), with single-sex colleges (Federal Data Comparison notes) and, for the Liberal Arts Breakout, under other peer definitions (Table 3b). The direction changes in two results: the Catholic Universities Breakout with Villanova included, and the single-match comparison with the eight colleges with an IFC-ISNA (5.40 vs. 4.12, where one college is the match for half the colleges). Two become significant: national universities with every excluded school included (p = 0.047, Table M2), and the single-match comparison with the 14 IFC colleges (p = 0.012). Three rules, two cutoffs (the 25% participation line and the 90% dormitory-capacity line) and the Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition were set after the results were first seen (Methodology, section 12). The Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts use each school's fall 2026 Annual Security Report (2023–2025); every other row uses U.S. Department of Education data (2022–2024). Statistical details: Methodology, section 5.

† Yeshiva University is not counted because its undergraduates attend separate men's and women's campuses, the same single-sex rule that excludes women's colleges and, on the side with fraternities, two men's colleges (Hampden-Sydney and Wabash). With Yeshiva, the schools without fraternities would average 3.54 in the Federal Data Comparison (instead of 3.69) and 1.25 in the National Universities Breakout (instead of 1.57; Federal Data Comparison, notes).

‡ Soka University of America is counted: it is small (about 500 students), about 40% international and founded on Buddhist principles, unlike the other top-50 liberal arts colleges, but it is co-ed and meets every selection rule. It has the lowest rate of the liberal arts colleges without fraternities (0.67); without it, those colleges would average 4.30 instead of 4.12, and the Federal Data Comparison group 3.82 instead of 3.69 (Federal Data Comparison, notes).

Key findings

- **Against schools similar in type and ranking, the differences are smaller and not statistically significant.** The 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities average 4.12 sex offense reports per 1,000 students, versus 3.44 at all 20 colleges with fraternities (p = 0.25) and 3.80 at the 8 of them that have an IFC-ISNA (p = 0.70), and 3.98 when each is matched to the three closest of those 8 in size (not significant). Against the private universities and Catholic universities in the comparison groups (IFC-ISNA; chapter houses, if any, in Clery statistics), the differences are not statistically significant (1.57 vs. 1.10, with only 4 universities on one side; 1.30 vs. 1.02, with 4 and 3 schools, too few for any difference to be statistically significant). Of the 53 colleges in the U.S. News top 50 National Liberal Arts Colleges (including ties), 40 are compared, 20 without fraternities and 20 with them; the other 13 are single-sex, file no federal Clery statistics or fit neither group (Table 1b).
- **Most comparisons point the same way; among schools similar in type and ranking, the differences are not statistically significant.** In every comparison in the Executive Summary table (Table S) but one (the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges, 10 on each side, that require four years in college housing, where rates are nearly identical: 4.43 vs. 4.48), the top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities (in the Ivy League, where all have fraternities, those without an IFC-ISNA) reported as many sex offenses per student, on average, or more. The rows overlap, so they are not independent confirmations. Among campuses with 5,000 or more students, against the top-50 liberal arts colleges with an IFC or an IFC-ISNA, among national universities and Catholic schools, and in the Liberal Arts Breakout and the Ivy League Breakout (where all have fraternities), the differences are not statistically significant; the Liberal Arts Breakout result is similar when rates use undergraduate instead of total enrollment (Table 3d).
- **From 2007 to 2024, schools with fraternities reported significantly more in only one year of one comparison.** With 126 yearly tests (seven yearly records, 18 years each; Table H2), about six significant years, in either direction, would be expected by chance alone even with no real differences (a rough benchmark, since the same schools appear every year). In all, 38 of the 126 were significant: 37 with the schools without fraternities higher, 30 of them in the two records whose groups differ in size and type or are matched on size only (the historical Federal Data Comparison, 18, and the size-matched comparison, 12). In the five other records, 8 of 90 were significant, against about four or five expected by chance alone. In federal data for 2007–2024, schools without fraternities reported as many or more sex offenses per student than the schools with fraternities they are compared with in most years; the reverse was statistically significant in only one year of one of the seven yearly records (Table H2): 2008, among liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing, where the colleges without fraternities were significantly higher in one other year, 2015 (direction judged by group medians; The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024). Among the top-50 liberal arts colleges (19 vs. 20; Swarthmore, whose fraternities ended in 2019, is shown separately), no year differed significantly in either direction. Three of the seven yearly records (national universities, Catholic schools and the Liberal Arts Breakout) have four to six schools on one side, and the four-year housing comparison has ten on each side, so their yearly tests can detect only large differences.
- **Clery reports rose greatly from 2007 to 2024 at every group of campuses in Table H0, then fell, by about half at the top-50 liberal arts colleges and by less elsewhere.** Across the 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups, the average campus rate of sex offense reports rose about fourfold from 2007–2009 to a peak in 2016–2018, then fell by about a quarter; in 2022–2024 it remained about three times its 2007–2009 level. Reports rose at campuses with and without fraternities; among the top-50 liberal arts colleges, the one group with many similar campuses on each side, the fall was larger, about half, and nearly the same on both sides (46% without fraternities and 49% with them; Table H1). National Center for Education Statistics figures for all degree-granting institutions, measured differently (on-campus incidents only), show a similar rise and a 2018 peak. These are reports, not assaults: a change in reports can reflect a change in how often incidents occur, in how many people come forward, or both. This report does not examine why reports changed; because Clery statistics inform campus safety policy, the pattern merits further research (How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024, p. 18).
- **At these liberal arts colleges, more fraternity members is not associated with more reports.** This check asks whether colleges where more students join fraternities and sororities report more. Among the 17 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities that publish a participation figure, rates do not rise with the share of students who are members (Spearman −0.16, p = 0.54: a score from −1 to +1 of whether rates rise with participation; near 0 means no pattern). By 10-point band, averages

range from 2.42 (20–29.9%) to 4.61 (30–39.9%) with no steady rise, against 4.12 at the 20 colleges without fraternities; with three to six colleges in each band, none differs significantly (Table 2c, Figure A1). Participation figures are for 2024–2026, later than the Clery data. Appendix I applies the same check to SEC universities, at the other end of the residential spectrum.

- **Campus size matters.** Small residential colleges report higher Clery rates, likely in part because more of student life takes place in the locations Clery statistics cover (campus buildings, certain university and student-organization property, and adjacent public areas). Among similar-sized schools the gap narrows: it stays significant among campuses with fewer than 5,000 students; among campuses of 5,000 or more students, the difference (1.57 vs. 0.84) is not statistically significant ($p = 0.054$), with only 4 schools on one side. Whether the larger-campus gap is significant depends on where the line is drawn: it is significant at 2,500 or 3,000 students and not at 5,000 or 10,000, because few schools without fraternities are that large (Table 1c). Against the 508 IFC campuses, a model that adjusts for enrollment alone (not for type, ranking or residential life) gives the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities 1.91 times the rate of sex offense reports (2.8 times before adjusting), and against the three private IFC campuses closest to each in enrollment they still report more (3.69 vs. 2.46; approximate, because some IFC campuses are matched to more than one school, and not significant after a strict adjustment for the number of tests, Methodology, section 5). Size is not the same as residential life, which is tested separately below.
- **In the broadest comparison, against the 508 IFC campuses, top-ranked colleges that banned or never had fraternities have higher rates of reported sex offenses.** The 24 top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities average 3.69 reports per 1,000 students, versus 1.31 across the 508 IFC campuses. The difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), but this is the broadest comparison: it sets small residential colleges against IFC campuses of every size and type, and chapter-house coverage could not be checked for each of the 508 IFC campuses; where houses are outside a campus's Clery statistics, its count does not include incidents there. The comparisons of schools similar in type and ranking (the breakouts and the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison), where chapter houses were checked (in the top-50 liberal arts comparison, against the federal housing list: all on it, or none found, at 17 of the 20 colleges with fraternities; without the other three, 3.55 against 4.12, $p = 0.34$), are the closer like-for-like test, and in them the differences are not statistically significant.
- **Among the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing, the 10 without fraternities and the 10 with them report nearly identical rates (4.43 vs. 4.48).** Residential life is the most plausible alternative explanation the data can test. Most schools without fraternities are small residential colleges that house nearly all students in college housing, where Clery counts incidents. Among top-50 liberal arts colleges, the ten on each side that require students to live in college housing all four years report nearly identical rates (4.43 without fraternities vs. 4.48 with them, $p = 0.91$; with ten colleges on each side, this comparison is too small to rule out a gap as large as the overall one; Table 2b). A second measure, federal dormitory capacity, gives a similar result: among colleges whose capacity covers at least 95% of enrollment (12 colleges without fraternities and 7 with them), 4.43 vs. 4.50 ($p = 1.00$); at least 90% (15 and 9), the line used in this report and chosen after the data were seen, 4.21 vs. 4.12 ($p = 0.82$); and at least 85% (16 and 15), a larger gap (4.43 vs. 3.70) that is not significant ($p = 0.33$; Methodology, section 5). Published housing figures can understate residency where students live in privately owned chapter houses, as at DePauw. The gap is larger among colleges without a confirmed four-year requirement (3.80 vs. 2.41, $p = 0.09$; Table 2b): several of those without fraternities still house nearly all their students, while most of those with fraternities require three years or less. These comparisons do not measure how much of the gap residential life accounts for: a housing requirement is not the same as where students actually live. Housing requirements were checked on each college's website in October 2026 and may differ from 2022–2024. Residential share could not be measured consistently for all IFC campuses, so the Federal Data Comparison and its size analyses do not account for it: no data source reports how many students live in privately owned chapter houses, federal housing capacity (in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, IPEDS) leaves them out, and the Common Data Set, which may count them as affiliated housing, is not published for every campus (Methodology, section 5, with DePauw as an example).
- **Single cases with many counts are excluded, on both sides.** Ten schools whose statistics include a single report, offender or matter accounting for 15 or more counts are excluded from every comparison of the study years: one that eliminated fraternities (Caltech) and nine with IFCs. For example, Michigan State's 2023 statistics include 24 sex offenses (6 rapes and 18 fondlings) that the university's report attributes to a former university physician's case. Counted in one year, those reports would make Michigan State's rate reflect a single case rather than the campus that year. These reports are not discounted; they are left out of the rate comparisons only because a single case recorded as dozens of counts would outweigh everything else the campus reported that year. Table M1 (Methodology, section 13) lists each excluded school, the year and count involved, the reason, and its source: the school's own annual security report or, for Ohio State and Villanova, published coverage quoting the school (for Utah, the university's own announcement and published coverage). The Source Documentation (section D) reproduces the footnotes for Caltech, Michigan State, Florida and Dartmouth. No published count is adjusted. The rule was adopted after the data had been collected and the comparisons first calculated; Methodology, section 13, and Table M2 give each result with these schools included and explain how each would change.

- **Figures are traced to their sources.** Each figure from a school's own report is linked to the page it comes from, federal figures can be checked against the released federal file, and 2023 and 2024 figures from schools' own reports are checked against federal data. An Excel data file, available on request, gives every count, with each rate calculated by formula, and the analysis code, also available on request together with the U.S. Department of Education data file it reads, reproduces the federal-data tables and their notes; its README lists the few federal-data figures computed separately. All are available on request from pr@nicfraternity.org.

What this report does not show

- **Reports, not prevalence.** Clery statistics count incidents reported to campus officials and police, not how often incidents occur; differences reflect campus structure and reporting culture as well as incidents (General Notes 1, 2 and 8). A higher rate of reports is not evidence that a campus is less safe: it can reflect greater willingness to report or better support for those who report.
- **Reported, and only in certain locations.** Clery statistics count only incidents that occur on campus, on certain noncampus property or on adjacent public property and are reported to campus officials or police, so they miss unreported incidents and most off-campus housing (General Notes 1 and 2).
- **Association, not cause.** The schools were selected by stated rules, not sampled at random, and several groups are small. The results show that these colleges that banned or never had fraternities do not report fewer sex offenses; they do not show that fraternities cause lower rates. Nor do they show that fraternities have no effect on sexual assault, that abolishing them would leave rates unchanged, or anything about the risk to individual students (General Note 8).

Federal Data Comparison: Top-Ranked Colleges That Banned or Never Had Fraternities vs. 508 IFC Campuses

The 24 top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 508 IFC campuses (every campus on the North American Interfraternity Conference's (NIC's) list of campus Interfraternity Councils that files federal Clery statistics, except two men's colleges and nine excluded because a single report or offender accounts for 15 or more counts; Federal Data Comparison: Supporting Tables and Notes), using U.S. Department of Education data for 2022–2024.

This section compares top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities with the 508 IFC campuses on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs); the IFC campuses are not selected by size or ranking. An IFC campus here means any campus on NIC's list of campus IFCs, whether or not its IFC operates with the university's approval; that is a broader standard than the IFC-ISNA criteria used in the breakouts (an IFC-ISNA is an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff; Methodology, section 9), which were not checked for each of the 508 campuses. The banned-or-never-had group has 24 schools, defined only by rankings: every school in the top 100 of U.S. News & World Report's 2027 National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges that eliminated social fraternities, prohibits them or never had them (four national universities, Boston College, Fordham, Notre Dame and Rice, and 20 liberal arts colleges; Caltech is excluded under Methodology, section 13, and Yeshiva University is not counted because its undergraduates attend single-sex campuses; see Part II, Federal Data Comparison). Every comparison is defined by stated rules; some were set after the results were first seen, with particular schools in view (Methodology, section 12), and the result without each is shown; the judgment calls (Boston College, Yeshiva, Soka, the Claremont Colleges and Wesleyan) are explained in Part II (Federal Data Comparison: Supporting Tables and Notes). Both groups are measured from one source, the U.S. Department of Education's Campus Safety and Security data for calendar years 2022–2024, using the same offense categories, geographies and calculation as the breakouts and the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison. The 508 IFC campuses average 1.31 sex offense reports per 1,000 students (median 0.83); the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities average 3.69 (median 4.22), and 21 of the 24 are above the IFC average. Of the 508 IFC campuses, 27 (5%) have a rate above the median of the schools that banned or never had fraternities. The difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), but this is the broadest comparison in the report: it sets mostly small, top-ranked residential colleges against IFC campuses of every size, type and rank. Comparisons of schools similar in type and ranking are the closer like-for-like test: the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison and the breakouts, where no difference is statistically significant. The size splits (Table 1, rows 2 and 3) and the size-matched comparison (matched on size only; Part II) narrow the gap, but it remains significant except among campuses of 5,000 or more students.

Read this table with caution. The two groups are not alike. The 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities are mostly small, top-ranked residential colleges; 354 of the 508 IFC campuses have 5,000 or more students, and rates fall with campus size (rows 2 and 3). Row 1 therefore overstates the difference between similar schools and should not be used on its own to draw conclusions. Matching each school with the three private IFC campuses closest in enrollment (matched on size only) narrows the gap (3.69 vs. 2.46) but does not close it (p. 25). Chapter-house coverage could not be checked for each of the 508 IFC campuses; where houses are outside a campus's Clery statistics, its count does not include incidents there. Incidents in houses that fraternity members rent privately, where the chapter neither owns nor controls the house, are outside Clery statistics at any school; if such houses are more common where fraternities exist, these omissions would lower rates more on the side with fraternities. In the breakouts and the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison, where chapter houses were checked (in the top-50 liberal arts comparison, against the federal housing list: all on it, or none found, at 17 of the 20 colleges with fraternities; without the other three, 3.55 against 4.12, $p = 0.34$), the differences are not statistically significant.

Table 1. The 24 top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 508 IFC campuses, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024 (the broadest comparison; the groups differ in size and type)

Group	Campuses	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students: average	Median	Broader measure: average	Broader measure: median	Difference from IFC campuses (Mann–Whitney)
1. All campuses (the groups differ in size and type; not a like-with-like comparison)						
Banned or never had fraternities	24	**3.69**	4.22	6.56	5.89	$p < 0.001$
IFC campuses on NIC's list	508	**1.31**	0.83	2.97	2.08	
2. Campuses with fewer than 5,000 students						
Banned or never had fraternities	20	**4.12**	4.41	7.28	7.35	$p < 0.001$
IFC campuses on NIC's list	154	**2.39**	1.72	4.83	3.83	
3. Campuses with 5,000 or more students						
Banned or never had fraternities	4	**1.57**	1.31	2.94	2.28	$p = 0.054$ (not significant)
IFC campuses on NIC's list	354	**0.84**	0.69	2.15	1.84	

Group	Campuses	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students: average	Median	Broader measure: average	Broader measure: median	Difference from IFC campuses (Mann–Whitney)
4. The 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities, by history (each compared with the 508 IFC campuses, average 1.31)						
Eliminated or prohibited fraternities	8	**4.17**	4.42	7.49	7.85	p < 0.001
Never had fraternities or no approved fraternities (Boston College, Fordham)	16	**3.45**	3.32	6.09	5.24	p < 0.001

Numbered comparisons alternate between shaded and unshaded; within each, the first, bold row is the schools that banned or never had fraternities. Rates are three-year rates per 1,000 students (total reports for 2022–2024 ÷ (enrollment × 3) × 1,000). Averages are simple averages of campus rates. The Mann–Whitney test compares the two groups' campus rates (normal approximation). The broader measure adds dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison: 20 Colleges Without Fraternities vs. 20 With Them

All 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges that banned or never had fraternities vs. all 20 with fraternities (14 with an IFC, 8 of them with an IFC-ISNA, and 6 with no IFC), federal data for 2022–2024, with breakdowns by housing requirement and fraternity participation

Why most of the detailed analysis is of 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges. The detailed liberal arts analysis covers 40 colleges: of the 53 colleges in the U.S. News top 50 National Liberal Arts Colleges (including ties), the 20 that banned or never had fraternities and the 20 co-ed colleges with fraternities; the other 13 are not counted: seven women's colleges and one men's college (single-sex), three service academies and Hillsdale (no federal Clery statistics), and Wesleyan (fits neither group; Table 1b). They were analyzed in the most detail for one reason: it is the only category with a sizable number of similar schools (20) on each side. Twenty of the 24 top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities are among them. The results describe these 40 colleges, and the six-vs.-six Liberal Arts Breakout that follows, not liberal arts colleges generally. Among top-100 national universities, only four banned or never had fraternities, against 75 with an IFC-ISNA whose Clery statistics include any chapter houses (the National Universities Breakout's comparison group), enough for that breakout and a private-only check, but not the detailed breakdowns done for the liberal arts colleges.

Where the significant differences are. In the study years, with the excluded schools left out, no statistically significant difference was found in any comparison of schools similar in type and ranking (the breakouts and the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison). The significant study-year differences are in the Federal Data Comparison and the size-matched comparison. The national universities comparison is also significant, with schools without fraternities reporting more, when the excluded schools are included (p = 0.047, Table M2; p = 0.037 at the 25- or 50-count thresholds, where Caltech returns, Table M3) and over 2007–2024 (Table H2, p = 0.03; with the excluded schools left out, p = 0.08).

The 20 liberal arts colleges in the Federal Data Comparison (every top-50 liberal arts college that banned or never had fraternities) are compared, on federal data for 2022–2024, with co-ed liberal arts colleges in the same top 50 of the 2027 U.S. News list that have an IFC on NIC's list, first those with an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff; the criteria used in the breakouts) and then all of them. Eight have an IFC-ISNA: Bucknell, Colgate, Denison, Franklin & Marshall, Lafayette, Richmond, Union and Washington and Lee. The other six of the 14 IFC colleges do not meet the IFC-ISNA criteria or could not be confirmed: DePauw, Kenyon, Rhodes, St. Lawrence and Sewanee have no full-time staff position whose title is specific to fraternity/sorority life (Kenyon's and Sewanee's fraternities also belong to combined fraternity and sorority councils), and Davidson's fraternities belong to its "Patterson Court Council," with such a title confirmed only in a 2024 job posting. (Single-sex colleges are not counted on either side, because reported sexual victimization differs sharply by gender (2019 Association of American Universities (AAU) Campus Climate Survey; Cantor and others, 2020); Hillsdale files no federal Clery statistics; Federal Data Comparison, notes.) Against both the 8 with an IFC-ISNA and the 14 with an IFC, the colleges without fraternities average more reports, but the difference is small and not statistically significant, and on the broader measure the groups are nearly equal. The same holds, as the last column of Table 2 shows, if the six further top-50 co-ed colleges with fraternities but no IFC (Colorado College, Hamilton, Occidental, Pomona, Trinity College (Conn.) and Trinity University, which average 2.95) are added: all 20 colleges with fraternities average 3.44 (p = 0.25). Matched to the three colleges with an IFC-ISNA closest in the logarithm of enrollment, as in the size-matched comparison, the colleges without fraternities average 4.12, versus 3.98 (not statistically significant). Matched the other way, with each college with an IFC-ISNA set against the three colleges without fraternities closest to it in size, the colleges with an IFC-ISNA average 3.80, versus 4.29 for their matches (not statistically significant); this direction uses each of the eight colleges with an IFC-ISNA equally. With eight colleges with an IFC-ISNA, the matches reuse the same few colleges, three of which (Bucknell, Denison and Franklin & Marshall) have federal-data rates above 5.8 for 2022–2024, so the unmatched comparison with the eight is the more reliable. The groups also differ in rank: 10 of the 20 colleges without fraternities are in the top 20, against one of the eight with an IFC-ISNA (Washington and Lee) and two of all 14 with IFCs (four of all 20 with fraternities).

Table 2. Top-50 liberal arts colleges: the 20 that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 20 with fraternities (14 with an Interfraternity Council (IFC), 8 of them with an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9)), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Comparison	Without fraternities (20)	IFC colleges with an IFC-ISNA (8)	All IFC colleges (14)	All colleges with fraternities, IFC or not (20)
Average (median), sex offense reports per 1,000	4.12 (4.41)	3.80 (3.20); p = 0.70	3.66 (3.95); p = 0.54	3.44 (3.36); p = 0.25
Pooled (all reports ÷ all students, so larger colleges count more)	4.25	3.59	3.58	—
Broader measure, average	7.28	6.94; p = 0.52	7.09; p = 0.77	6.85; p = 0.62
Matched to the three closest	4.12	3.98; higher in 11 of 20; p = 0.67	3.42; higher in 14 of 20; p = 0.07	—
Reverse: each college with an IFC (first figure) matched to the three closest colleges without fraternities (their average, in parentheses)	—	3.80 (4.29); matches higher in 5 of 8; p = 0.74	3.66 (4.61); matches higher in 11 of 14; p = 0.12	—

"Higher in" counts the colleges without fraternities whose rate is above the average of their three matched colleges; in the reverse row, "matches higher" counts the colleges with an IFC whose three matched colleges without fraternities average more than they do. P-values: Mann–Whitney for averages, Wilcoxon signed-rank for matched comparisons; none of the differences in this table is statistically significant. IFC-ISNA status was checked on each

college's website in October 2026, by the same three criteria as the breakouts: an IFC operating with the college's approval and including most of its fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff (Methodology, section 9). Soka University of America, which differs from the other colleges in size (about 500 students), international enrollment (about 40%) and mission, is counted because it meets every selection rule; without it, the 19 colleges without fraternities average 4.30, versus 3.80 for the colleges with an IFC-ISNA (p = 0.54), 3.66 for the 14 with an IFC (p = 0.37) and 3.44 for all 20 with fraternities (p = 0.14).

Housing requirements and fraternity participation.

Two further checks use the same 40 colleges and the same federal data as Table 2. The first asks whether housing rules explain the gap. Each college's housing policy was reviewed on its own website in October 2026 (Table A2, Appendix A). Ten colleges on each side require students to live in college housing all four years, with narrow exceptions such as students living with family nearby, and among them the two groups report nearly the same rate (Table 2b). The gap is larger among the colleges without a confirmed four-year requirement (3.80 vs. 2.41, p = 0.09; Table 2b), and the two sides differ in how residential those colleges are: several without fraternities house nearly all students even without a four-year rule (Haverford, Claremont McKenna and Harvey Mudd each report 97% or more living on campus), while most of those with fraternities require three years or less (Washington and Lee, Rhodes, Trinity University, Colorado College, Occidental and Pomona) or have no requirement (Richmond). This is consistent with residential life contributing to the gap: among the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing (10 without fraternities, 10 with them), rates are nearly identical. It does not measure how much of the gap residential life explains, because a housing requirement is not the same as where students actually live.

Table 2b. Top-50 liberal arts colleges by housing requirement: the 40 colleges in Table 2, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Housing requirement	Without fraternities: colleges, average (median)	With fraternities, IFC or not: colleges, average (median)	Difference (Mann–Whitney, exact)
Four years, confirmed on the college's website	10: 4.43 (4.42)	10: 4.48 (4.64)	p = 0.91, not significant
Shorter, none, or not confirmed	10: 3.80 (4.13)	10: 2.41 (2.32)	p = 0.09, not significant

Four-year requirement: without fraternities, Williams, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Colby, Carleton, Connecticut, Bates, St. Olaf, Grinnell, Pitzer; with fraternities, Colgate, Bucknell, Lafayette, Denison, Franklin & Marshall, Kenyon, Union, DePauw, St. Lawrence, Hamilton. Requirements are as published in October 2026 and may differ from 2022–2024; Macalester, which moved from two years to three in 2026, is counted with its earlier rule. Nine colleges are counted as not confirmed: Amherst, Vassar, Claremont McKenna, Harvey Mudd, Haverford, Soka, Davidson, Sewanee and Trinity College; six of them appear to require four years, but the policy could not be confirmed on an official page (Table A2). Measured instead by federal dormitory capacity, the difference is again not statistically significant: among colleges whose capacity covers at least 90% of enrollment, 4.21 without fraternities vs. 4.12 with them (p = 0.82; Methodology, section 5, which also explains why such measures miss students in privately owned chapter houses, with DePauw as an example). The two college cohorts are similar in size (median enrollment 2,059 vs. 2,157), and adjusting for enrollment leaves the difference near zero (p = 0.94); this check was added after the independent methods review (Methodology, section 12).

The second check asks whether colleges where more students join fraternities and sororities report more. 17 of the 20 colleges with fraternities publish a participation figure, in the Common Data Set or on their own websites. Across them, a higher share in fraternities and sororities is not associated with a higher rate; the trend runs slightly the other way and is not statistically significant (Spearman −0.16, p = 0.54; accounting for enrollment in a negative binomial model of each college's three-year count, as in the Federal Data Comparison, each 10 points of participation goes with 0.93 times the rate, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.10, p = 0.42). The nine colleges where more than a quarter of students are members (a line chosen after the data were seen) average 2.99, versus 4.12 for the colleges without fraternities (p = 0.22, exact; not significant). Figure A1 (Appendix A) shows every college. Appendix I applies the same check to SEC universities, at the other end of the residential spectrum.

Table 2c. Top-50 liberal arts colleges by share of students in fraternities and sororities: the 20 without fraternities and the 17 of the 20 with fraternities that publish a figure, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Share of students in fraternities and sororities	Colleges	Average (median) rate	Difference from the 20 without fraternities (Mann–Whitney, exact)
None (no fraternities)	20	4.12 (4.41)	—
10–19.9%	6	4.07 (3.95)	p = 0.70, not significant
20–29.9%	4	2.42 (1.69)	p = 0.16, not significant
30–39.9%	3	4.61 (5.85)	p = 0.46, not significant
40% or more	4	2.45 (2.16)	p = 0.13, not significant
Summary row (overlaps the bands above): more than 25%, a line chosen after the data were seen	9	**2.99 (2.11)**	p = 0.22, not significant

Share: the average of the shares of men in fraternities and women in sororities in the college's Common Data Set (item F1); where it gives no figure or one that contradicts the college's own count, the college's own figure (Methodology, section 10); 2024–2026, later than the Clery data. Davidson (no official figure), Occidental (left blank in its Common Data Set) and Pomona (no published figure) are not shown. Franklin & Marshall's figure is from its own page (more than 300 members, about 17% of enrollment) rather than its Common Data Set (3% of men), and Trinity College's from its own page (about 20%) rather than its Common Data Set (0%). The 25% line was chosen after the data were seen; the 10-point bands and Figure A1, which show every college, show no steady rise with participation. These are associations, not causes, and the groups are small.

Liberal Arts Breakout: Six Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Colleges That Eliminated Fraternities vs. Six Peer Colleges With an IFC-ISNA

Six liberal arts colleges that eliminated fraternities vs. six peer colleges with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff), all in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic (including Virginia) and ranked in the U.S. News top 35 National Liberal Arts Colleges, using each college's own 2026 annual security report (2023–2025).

Table 3 compares six Northeast and Mid-Atlantic colleges that eliminated fraternities with the six similarly ranked colleges in the region that have an IFC-ISNA. Campus size and type strongly affect Clery rates (General Note 2), so Table 3 compares similar colleges: the six top-35 National Liberal Arts Colleges in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic that eliminated fraternities and all six top-35 National Liberal Arts Colleges in the region with an IFC-ISNA, each of which employs at least one full-time professional staff member whose title is specific to fraternity/sorority life (whatever the office is called). The six colleges with an IFC-ISNA average 2.74 sex offense reports per 1,000 students; the six without fraternities average 4.52 (medians 2.23 and 4.54). The difference is not statistically significant (exact Mann–Whitney p = 0.065).

Table 3. Liberal Arts Breakout: six Northeast and Mid-Atlantic colleges that eliminated fraternities vs. six peer colleges with an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, schools' own reports, 2023–2025

College	Fraternities	IFC-ISNA	U.S. News 2027 rank	Total enrolled (Fall 2024)	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students			3-YEAR AVERAGE (sex offenses)	BROADER 3-YEAR AVERAGE
					2023	2024	2025		
Amherst College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1984	—	2	1,914	7.8	5.7	4.7	**6.10**	8.4
Swarthmore College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 2019	—	T-3	1,623	8.0	2.5	5.5	**5.34**	13.1
Colby College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1984	—	T-22	2,412	5.0	4.1	5.4	**4.84**	8.2
Bowdoin College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 2000	—	T-3	1,881	4.3	5.8	2.7	**4.25**	6.4
Williams College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1960s	—	1	2,164	5.1	4.6	1.8	**3.85**	9.1
Middlebury College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1990	—	T-19	2,803	2.1	2.5	3.6	**2.74**	6.7
Average, eliminated fraternities (6 colleges)					**5.4**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**4.52**	**8.6**
Bucknell University	Yes	Yes	29	3,969	6.6	5.0	5.3	**5.63**	7.7
Franklin & Marshall College	Yes	Yes	34	1,808	6.6	4.4	0.0	**3.69**	8.7
Washington and Lee University	Yes	Yes	T-12	2,241	3.1	3.1	1.3	**2.53**	5.1
Lafayette College	Yes	Yes	30	2,775	1.8	1.8	2.2	**1.92**	3.6
Colgate University	Yes	Yes	T-22*	3,211	1.9	0.6	1.6	**1.35**	4.8
University of Richmond	Yes	Yes	21	3,722	1.1	0.8	2.1	**1.34**	2.5
Average, with an IFC-ISNA (6 colleges)					**3.5**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**2.74**	**5.4**

*Colleges are listed by three-year average within each group. Rank is the 2027 U.S. News National Liberal Arts Colleges rank (T = tied; * 2026 edition, because the 2027 rank was not located). Rates use each college's fall 2026 Annual Security Report (2023–2025) and fall 2024 total enrollment (Methodology, section 6). The Source Documentation gives the source trail for every college (items A1–A6 for the six without fraternities, B1–B6 for the six with an IFC-ISNA); counts for the six without fraternities are in Table A1 (Appendix A). The broader measure adds dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.*

The region and the top-35 cutoff were set after the results were first seen. Of the five peer definitions tested on federal data, the one used here gives the largest gap (4.95 vs. 3.45, p = 0.31); each of the others narrows it, most of all leaving out the two Virginia colleges (4.95 vs. 4.18, p = 0.91). No difference is significant under any definition (Table 3b, Part II, Liberal Arts Breakout: Notes).

Ivy League Breakout: All Have Fraternities; Universities Without an IFC-ISNA vs. Universities With One

The main campuses of seven of the eight Ivy League universities, all of which have fraternities: four without an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff) vs. three with one, using each university's own 2026 annual security report (2023–2025). Dartmouth is excluded because one report accounts for all 19 of its rapes in 2025, and another for most or all of its 21 fondlings in 2024 (Methodology, section 13).

All eight Ivy League universities have fraternities; how they operate differs widely. At Harvard and Princeton, fraternities operate without university approval; at Yale, they operate outside the university, without its approval; at Brown, they operate with approval but without an IFC-ISNA; and Columbia, Cornell and Penn each have an IFC-ISNA. This breakout compares the four without an IFC-ISNA with the three that have one: it asks whether universities with an institutionally supported IFC report differently from those without one. The Ivy League is a fixed group, so no selection was involved; Dartmouth is excluded under the single-report rule (excluding any school whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts; Methodology, section 13), which applies to every comparison of the study years (Dartmouth note in Ivy League Breakout: Notes, Part II). The three with an IFC-ISNA average 0.87 sex offense reports per 1,000 students; the four without one average 2.00 (medians 0.74 and 1.68). Individual rates overlap: Cornell's (1.43) is higher than Princeton's (1.17) and Harvard's (0.63); the higher average of the four reflects Yale (4.00) and Brown (2.20) most. With 4 and 3 schools, the exact test cannot give a p-value below 0.057, so no difference of any size could be statistically significant; these comparisons describe the schools but cannot test a difference. Rates use total enrollment, including graduate and professional students, which lowers rates most at Columbia, Harvard and Penn, two of which have an IFC-ISNA (General Note 4). With undergraduate enrollment instead, the four without an IFC-ISNA still have the higher average, 4.12 vs. 2.12 (p = 0.63; Table 4b).

Table 4. Ivy League Breakout: all eight Ivy League universities have fraternities; seven compared, four without an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9) vs. three with one (Dartmouth excluded), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, schools' own reports, 2023–2025

University (main campus)	Fraternities	IFC-ISNA (approved IFC including most fraternities, majority of chapters national, full-time staff)	Total enrolled (Fall 2024)	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students			3-YEAR AVERAGE (sex offenses)	BROADER 3-YEAR AVERAGE
				2023	2024	2025		
Yale University (New Haven)	**Yes** – operate outside the university, without its approval	**No** – IFC operates without university approval; no full-time staff	15,564	5.5	2.4	4.0	**4.00**	10.0
Brown University (Providence)	**Yes** – operate with approval, on other councils or none	**No** – no IFC	11,956	3.8	1.5	1.3	**2.20**	4.3
Princeton University	**Yes** – operate off campus without university approval	**No** – no approved IFC	9,137	0.8	1.8	1.0	**1.17**	2.3
Harvard University (Cambridge)	**Yes** – operate off campus without university approval	**No** – no approved IFC	30,259	0.8	0.5	0.6	**0.63**	1.3
Average, without an IFC-ISNA (4 universities)				**2.7**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**2.00**	**4.5**
Cornell University (Ithaca)	**Yes**	Yes	26,793	1.9	1.7	0.7	**1.43**	3.9
Columbia University (Morningside)	**Yes**	Yes	35,173	0.5	0.9	0.8	**0.74**	2.0
University of Pennsylvania	**Yes**	Yes	29,109	0.4	0.7	0.3	**0.45**	1.0
Average, with an IFC-ISNA (3 universities)				**0.9**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.87**	**2.3**
Dartmouth College	Yes	**No** – 8 of its 13 IFC chapters are local	Excluded: one report accounts for all 19 of its rapes in 2025, and another for most or all of its 21 fondlings in 2024 (Methodology, section 13; Table M1)					

Universities are listed by three-year average within each group. Rates use the same offense categories, geographies, enrollment source (fall 2024 figures from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, IPEDS) and calculation as the Liberal Arts Breakout. The Source Documentation (section C) gives the source trail for the seven universities, and Appendix B gives notes on each; Dartmouth's is in Source Documentation, section D. The broader measure adds dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Shaded: Dartmouth, excluded under the single-report rule; it would otherwise be in the group without an IFC-ISNA. Published Clery statistics do not identify individual incidents, and this report did not determine whether the alleged October 2024 incident at Cornell is among Cornell's 2024 counts; Clery statistics count an incident in the year it is reported, and only if it occurred within the school's Clery geography. No figure in this report identifies, includes or excludes any individual incident.

National Universities Breakout: Four Top-100 National Universities That Banned or Never Had Fraternities vs. 75 With an IFC-ISNA Whose Clery Statistics Include Any Chapter Houses

The four national universities in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 75 top-100 national universities with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff) whose Clery statistics include any chapter houses, using U.S. Department of Education data for 2022–2024.

Most schools that banned or never had fraternities are small liberal arts colleges, so this breakout compares national universities only, ranked in the same U.S. News list. The four top-100 national universities that banned or never had fraternities average 1.57 sex offense reports per 1,000 students (median 1.31), versus 0.98 (median 0.77) for the 75 in the comparison group (p = 0.13, not statistically significant). Caltech, which eliminated fraternities, and six universities with IFCs (Dartmouth, Florida, Michigan State, NC State, Ohio State and Villanova) are excluded because a single report or offender accounts for 15 or more counts (Methodology, section 13; Dartmouth would not otherwise be in the comparison group, because it does not have an IFC-ISNA); Table M2 gives the result with them included. With four universities on one side, this comparison does not establish which group is higher and should be read as descriptive. Rates use total enrollment, including graduate and professional students, which lowers rates at universities with large graduate populations on both sides of this comparison (General Note 4).

Table 5. National Universities Breakout: the 4 top-100 national universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 75 in the comparison group: universities with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9) whose Clery statistics include any chapter houses, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Group	Universities	Sex offense reports per 1,000 students: average	Median	Broader measure: average	Difference from the comparison group (Mann–Whitney)
Top-100 national universities that banned or never had fraternities	4	**1.57**	1.31	2.94	p = 0.13 (not significant)
Comparison group: IFC-ISNA; chapter houses, if any, in Clery statistics	75	**0.98**	0.77	2.44	

Simple averages of campus rates. The broader measure adds dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Mann–Whitney test (normal approximation; exact p = 0.13). Schools excluded under the single-report rule are listed in the text above (Table M1); results with them: Table M2.

Table 5a. The four top-100 national universities that banned or never had fraternities, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

University	U.S. News 2027 rank	Fraternities	Enrollment (federal)	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Rate per 1,000 (3-yr)
Rice University	T-16	**No** – Prohibited since 1922	8,961	28	20	29	**2.86**
Boston College	T-31	**No** – No approved social fraternities (one unapproved chapter operated off campus, 2023–24)	15,432	38	28	13	**1.71**
Fordham University	T-85	**No** – No IFC fraternities; former chapter inactive	16,150	17	12	15	**0.91**
University of Notre Dame	T-20	**No** – Prohibits fraternities (student handbook)	13,042	11	10	10	**0.79**

Private universities only. All four national universities that banned or never had fraternities are private, so they were also compared with private universities only: the 36 private universities in the comparison group (IFC-ISNA; chapter houses, if any, in Clery statistics; the group used throughout this breakout) and all 45 private universities with an IFC. The four average 1.57, versus 1.10 and 1.11: the same direction as the full comparison, with a smaller difference. Three of the four are Catholic; the Catholic Universities Breakout, which follows, compares Catholic schools only.

Table 5b. Private top-100 national universities: the 4 that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 36 private universities in the comparison group and all 45 private universities with an IFC, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Comparison	Without fraternities: universities, average	With fraternities: universities, average	Difference (Mann–Whitney)
Private universities, comparison group	4: 1.57	36: 1.10	p = 0.29, not significant
Private universities, all with an IFC	4: 1.57	45: 1.11	p = 0.27, not significant

With four universities on one side, these comparisons are descriptive; neither difference is statistically significant. Yeshiva University is not counted (Federal Data Comparison, notes); with it, the five average 1.25 (p = 0.54 against the comparison group).

Catholic Universities Breakout: Four Top-Ranked Catholic Schools That Banned or Never Had Fraternities vs. Three Catholic Universities With an IFC-ISNA Whose Clery Statistics Include Any Chapter Houses

The four Catholic colleges and universities in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges that banned or never had fraternities vs. the three Catholic universities in the same lists in the comparison group: those with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff) whose Clery statistics were confirmed to include any chapter houses, using U.S. Department of Education data for 2022–2024.

Three of the four national universities that banned or never had fraternities, and one of the liberal arts colleges, are Catholic, and Catholic institutions may share features that can affect campus life, including residential traditions and policies on student conduct. This breakout therefore compares Catholic schools only. The four Catholic schools that banned or never had fraternities (Boston College, Fordham, Notre Dame and Holy Cross) average 1.30 sex offense reports per 1,000 students (median 1.31), versus 1.02 (median 1.02) for the three Catholic universities with an IFC-ISNA whose Clery statistics include any chapter houses (Marquette; Saint Louis University and the University of San Diego have none), and 0.98 for all six Catholic universities with an IFC in the study years (Villanova, a seventh, is excluded under the single-report rule), which adds Creighton, Georgetown and Santa Clara. The direction is the same as in most other comparisons, but the difference is not statistically significant (exact Mann–Whitney p = 0.86; against all six, p = 0.48). With 4 and 3 schools, the exact test cannot give a p-value below 0.057, so no difference of any size could be statistically significant; these comparisons describe the schools but cannot test a difference. Villanova, a Catholic university with an IFC-ISNA, is excluded under the single-report rule (a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts) because one 2023 report accounts for 56 of its 66 rapes that year (Methodology, section 13). With Villanova included, the comparison group averages 1.49 and the direction reverses (Table M2). Federal data and method are as in the National Universities Breakout; the three national universities without fraternities (Boston College, Fordham and Notre Dame) average 1.14.

Table 6. Catholic Universities Breakout: 4 Catholic schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 3 Catholic universities in the comparison group (universities with an IFC-ISNA, an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation, whose Clery statistics include any chapter houses; Methodology, section 9) and all 6 with an IFC in the study years (Villanova excluded), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

University or college	U.S. News 2027 rank	Fraternities	IFC-ISNA	Enrollment (federal)	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Rate per 1,000 (3-yr)
College of the Holy Cross	LAC T-22	**No** – never had fraternities	—	3,126	8	4	5	**1.81**
Boston College	NU T-31	**No** – no approved social fraternities (one unapproved chapter operated off campus, 2023–24)	—	15,432	38	28	13	**1.71**
Fordham University	NU T-85	**No** – no IFC fraternities; former chapter inactive	—	16,150	17	12	15	**0.91**
University of Notre Dame	NU T-20	**No** – prohibits fraternities (student handbook)	—	13,042	11	10	10	**0.79**
Average, 4 Catholic schools that banned or never had fraternities								**1.30**
Saint Louis University	NU T-100	**Yes**	Yes	17,059	24	20	16	**1.17**
Marquette University	NU T-90	**Yes**	Yes	11,746	13	14	9	**1.02**
University of San Diego	NU T-100	**Yes**	Yes	9,714	10	5	10	**0.86**
Creighton University	NU T-100	**Yes**	Yes – not in the comparison group: chapter-house coverage in its Clery statistics not confirmed	8,581	15	7	14	**1.40**
Georgetown University	NU T-23	**Yes** – operate without university approval	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval	20,031	23	9	18	**0.83**
Santa Clara University	NU T-55	**Yes** – operate without university approval	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval	9,728	7	4	6	**0.58**
Average, 3 Catholic universities in the comparison group (IFC-ISNA; chapter houses, if any, in Clery statistics)								**1.02**
Average, the 6 Catholic universities with an IFC in the study years (Villanova excluded)								**0.98**

Schools are listed by three-year rate within each group. Rates are three-year rates per 1,000 students (total reports for 2022–2024 ÷ (enrollment × 3) × 1,000), from U.S. Department of Education data, with the same offense categories and geographies as the Federal Data Comparison. Rank is the 2027 U.S. News rank (NU, National Universities; LAC, National Liberal Arts Colleges; T = tied). Shaded: universities with an IFC not in the comparison group: Creighton (has an IFC-ISNA; chapter-house coverage not confirmed, which is not a finding about the accuracy of its report), and Georgetown and Santa Clara (IFCs operate without the university's approval).

How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024: Patterns Across the 565 Campuses in This Report

Every comparison in this report uses Clery Act reports, which rose and fell substantially over the years this section covers. Across the 565 campuses in this report's groups (the 25 top-ranked schools without fraternities, including Caltech, which the study-year comparisons exclude under the single-report rule (Methodology, section 13); the 517 IFC campuses, including the nine excluded under the single-report rule; the six top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities but no IFC; and 17 more liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 without fraternities, used in the Federal Data Comparison notes and Appendix E), the average campus rate of sex offense reports rose about fourfold from Period 1 (2007–2009) to a peak in Period 4 (2016–2018), then fell by about a quarter by Period 6 (2022–2024), when it remained about three times its Period 1 level (Table H0). The rise began before the 2014 change in Clery categories: by 2013, the average was 2.3 times its 2007–2009 level (03_history.py). Federal statistics for all degree-granting institutions show a similar rise: the rate of on-campus forcible sex offenses rose from 2.2 per 10,000 full-time-equivalent students in 2011 to a peak in 2018 and was 7.5 in 2021 (per 10,000, not per 1,000 as in this report; National Center for Education Statistics, 2024). Those figures cover on-campus incidents only, use full-time-equivalent enrollment and a different unit, and NCES notes that its reporting guidelines for forcible sex offenses changed in 2014, so they are not directly comparable with this report's rates. The report's comparisons set schools against each other within the same years, so a change shared by all campuses does not by itself create a gap between groups. Across the 565 campuses, the average campus rate rose about 4× to a peak around 2018, then fell 25% by 2022–2024 (Table H0). A statistical test of the 554 campuses with federal data for all 18 years confirmed this shared rise and fall was not a coincidence (05_shared_wave.py; Methodology, section 7). The change was not the same size in every group, however (Table H0), so the gap between groups can differ from one period to another; Table H2 tests the comparisons in every year.

Table H0. Sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year, three-year averages, by campus group: the 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups (campuses with and without fraternities combined), federal data, 2007–2024

Campus group	Period 1, 2007–2009	Period 2, 2010–2012	Period 3, 2013–2015*	Period 4, peak, 2016–2018	Period 5, 2019–2021	Period 6, 2022–2024	Increase to peak (Period 1 to Period 4)	Decrease from peak (Period 4 to Period 6)
40 top-50 liberal arts colleges‡	1.54	2.50	6.19	**7.27**	4.61	3.78	**4.7×**	**48%**
85 top-100 national universities (Table H2's national universities record)	0.32	0.41	0.79	**1.40**	1.37†	1.13	**4.4×**	**19%**
440 other campuses in these groups	0.44	0.53	1.00	**1.69**	1.32	1.39	**3.8×**	**17%**
All 565 campuses	**0.50**	**0.65**	**1.34**	**2.04**	**1.57**	**1.52**	**4.1×**	**25%**

*This table does not compare campuses with and without fraternities: they are combined in every row, and each campus is in one row; for that comparison over the same years, see Tables H1 and H2 (The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024). Scope: the 565 are the campuses in this report's federal-data groups, including 27 not in the 2022–2024 comparisons (Caltech, the nine excluded IFC campuses and 17 liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100); Harvard, Princeton and Brown, compared only in the Ivy League Breakout, are not among them; they were chosen for the report's comparisons, not as a sample of all colleges; 517 have an IFC. Method: each campus's yearly rate (reports ÷ the enrollment in that year's federal file × 1,000) is averaged over each three-year period, and the campus figures are then averaged, so each campus counts equally; increases and decreases are calculated from unrounded rates. Campuses without federal data for a period (up to 9, mostly campuses since merged; Penn State University Park's 2019–2021 figures are filed under a system-wide federal record) are left out of that period. Groups: the 40 liberal arts colleges are the top-50 liberal arts colleges compared in Table 2 (of the 53 ranked in the top 50, 13 are not counted; Table 1b), including Swarthmore (which Table H1 shows separately). The 85 national universities are the national universities comparison of Table H2: the National Universities Breakout's universities with Caltech and the five excluded universities added back. The 440 other campuses are the other 423 IFC campuses (including 13 top-100 national universities not in the National Universities Breakout) and the 17 liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 without fraternities. *Clery categories changed in 2014 for every school (from "forcible" and "non-forcible" sex offenses to rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape), so rates before and after are not directly comparable; the rise had begun by 2010–2012, under the earlier categories. †No school is excluded here, so a single report involving many offenses, each counted as Clery requires, can move a group: one university's single case (the University of Michigan's 2020 statistics; Table E3) raises the national universities in 2019–2021; without it, their figure is 1.18. ‡The liberal arts colleges report higher rates in every period, and their rates swing more. That fits two patterns found elsewhere in this report: at small residential colleges, more of student life falls within the areas Clery counts (see the four-year housing comparison, Table 2b), and with small enrollments, a few reports move a college's rate substantially (General Note 2). This row includes Swarthmore, whose 2013 reporting spike (Appendix E) raises the 2013–2015 figure; Table H1, which shows Swarthmore separately, gives 5.5 and 5.7 for the two groups. This section does not test why reports rose or fell at any group of campuses. Other measures: counting all reports and all students together (pooled, so larger campuses count more), the 565 campuses' rate rose 3.7-fold to 2016–2018 and was 10% below that level in 2022–2024; the median campus's rate rose 3.5-fold and in 2022–2024 was at its 2016–2018 level. By campus size, the 366 campuses with 5,000 or more students (94% of students in these groups) rose 3.4-fold to 2016–2018 and in 2022–2024 were at that level (0.88 and 0.89); the 199 with fewer than 5,000 rose 4.4-fold and fell 36%. Source: calculated from U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data, collections 2010–2025, which cover calendar years 2007–2024 (listed in Appendix F), by 03_history.py in the analysis code.*

Rates rose and fell more at small campuses (Table H0 note, by campus size). The 48 campuses without an IFC are mostly small (median enrollment about 2,000, against about 10,400 for those with one; 44 of the 48 enroll fewer than 5,000 students), and 42 of them have no fraternities (the 25 top-ranked schools that banned or never had them and the 17 liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 without them); the other six have fraternities but no IFC. The change was larger at the 48 campuses without an IFC than at the 517 with one: from Period 1 to the peak, reports rose 5.8-fold at the 48 and 3.6-fold at the 517; from the peak to Period 6 they fell 53% and 14%, leaving both about three times their Period 1 level in 2022–2024 (2.7 and 3.1 times). Because the groups differ in size and type, these trends should not be compared directly or read as an effect of fraternities.

Among the 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges compared in Table H1 (Swarthmore shown separately), reports rose and fell together: from 2016–2018 to 2022–2024 they fell by 46% at the 19 colleges without fraternities and 49% at those with them (Table H1, in the next section).

What these figures cannot say. They count reports, not assaults. A change in reports can reflect a change in how often incidents occur, in how many people come forward, or both; these data cannot say which, and a fall in reports is not evidence that fewer students were harmed. This section does not assess the accuracy of any institution's statistics. Figures are used as each school submitted them to the U.S. Department of Education; a few schools have since revised individual years in their own reports (Ivy League Breakout: Notes; Methodology, sections 4 and 9). Schools report under common federal definitions. Why reports rose, or why they fell more at some campuses than others, is beyond the scope of this report. Because Clery statistics inform campus safety policy, that rise and fall merits further research.

The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024

This section shows sex offense reports per student from 2007 to 2024, for historical context, in seven yearly records (Table H2): five of the report's six comparisons in their 2007–2024 form (all but the Ivy League Breakout; the Table H2 caption gives each group) and two of their checks, the size-matched comparison and the four-year housing comparison. The Ivy League Breakout is not included: with four and three universities, no yearly test could be statistically significant (Executive Summary table note). The comparisons and statistical tests elsewhere in this report use the most recent three years (2022–2024 in federal data; 2023–2025 in schools' own reports for the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts; Methodology, section 1); the figures here come from federal data alone and were not checked against each school's own report.

Among the top-50 liberal arts colleges, the 19 without fraternities (the 20 of Table 2, with Swarthmore shown separately) reported more sex offenses per student than the 20 with fraternities in 14 of the 18 years from 2007 to 2024. In the other four years (2007, 2008, 2013 and 2019), the colleges with fraternities reported more; 2014, counted among the 14, was nearly even (5.44 and 5.42). The difference was not statistically significant in any year, in either direction. Across the seven yearly records in Table H2 over the 18 years, the schools with fraternities reported significantly more in only one year of one record (2008, among liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing); because three of those records (national universities, Catholic schools and the Liberal Arts Breakout) have four to six schools on one side, and the four-year housing comparison, the record with the one such year, has ten on each side, the absence of other such years is consistent with, but does not show, an absence of difference. In the other direction, the schools without fraternities were significantly higher in 5 years among national universities (only one, 2019, with Caltech and the other schools excluded from the study-year comparisons for a single report with many counts left out), in 1 year among Catholic schools and in every year of the historical version of the Federal Data Comparison, whose groups differ in size and type (Table H2). Three of these records, the size-matched, Liberal Arts Breakout and four-year housing comparisons, were added after the study results were seen (Methodology, section 12); the Liberal Arts Breakout's group of six colleges with an IFC-ISNA is the definition, of five tested, that gives the largest gap in the study years (Table 3b). In the size-matched comparison (matched on size only; Table H2), the schools without fraternities reported more than the three private IFC campuses closest to each in enrollment in 17 of 18 years and were significantly higher in 12, the matched campuses in none. In the Liberal Arts Breakout, the five colleges that ended fraternities (six from 2019, when Swarthmore's ended) reported more than the six with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council with institutional support and national affiliation) in 17 of 18 years; no year is significant by the exact test used in Table 3, and one (2011, p = 0.0498, colleges without fraternities higher) is by the exact test that allows for tied rates (Table H2). Among the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing (10 on each side; Table 2b), neither group was consistently higher: the colleges without fraternities reported more in 10 of 18 years, and each group was significantly higher in one year (2015 without fraternities, 2008 with them; Table H2).

Table H1. Sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year, three-year averages: the 19 top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities (the 20 compared in Table 2, with Swarthmore shown separately, Appendix E) and the 20 with them, federal data, 2007–2024

Years	Top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities (19)	Top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities (20)
2007–2009	1.4	1.5
2010–2012	2.8	2.1
2013–2015*	5.5	5.7
2016–2018	7.6	6.7
2019–2021	4.5	4.7
2022–2024 (the federal years of the study; 19 colleges, so slightly different from Table 2)	**4.1**	**3.4**

*Only the liberal arts colleges are shown here because they are the one comparison with a sizable group of similar schools on each side (19 and 20); the other comparisons have ten or fewer schools on one side, or groups of very different size and type. Year-by-year figures for four of the seven yearly records (top-50 liberal arts colleges, national universities, Catholic schools and the Federal Data Comparison, historical version) are in Appendix F, Tables F1–F4; those for the size-matched comparison, the Liberal Arts Breakout and the four-year housing comparison are in the Excel data file (sheets "Size-matched by year", "Liberal Arts Breakout by year" and "Four-year housing by year"). Table H2 tests all seven. Each figure is the average of the three yearly group averages (each a simple average of college rates) for that period. *Clery categories changed in 2014 (from "forcible" and "non-forcible" sex offenses to rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape), at every school; rates before and after 2014 are not directly comparable over time. Shaded: the federal years of the study (2022–2024).*

Among these 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges, reports rose and fell together at the colleges without and with fraternities (falls of 46% and 49%, respectively, from 2016–2018 to 2022–2024). This supports comparing the groups within the same years; it does not show that a report means the same thing at every campus, and across all 565 campuses the change was not the same size in every group (Table H0). The rise and fall in reports across the 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups is described in How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024 (Table H0).

How the groups are defined. Groups are defined by each school's status today, including NIC's current list of campus Interfraternity Councils, for every year shown. Because Swarthmore is the only school in these groups whose fraternities ended during this period (in 2019), it is shown separately (Appendix E) rather than in either group, so that no school moves from one group to another (the exception is the Liberal Arts Breakout in Table H2, which counts it with the colleges without fraternities from 2019); a few schools lack federal data for some years and are left out of those years. The single-report rule (excluding any school whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts; Methodology, section 13) is not applied in this section: it requires checking each school's figures against its own report, which was done for the study years but is not possible for every school in every year since 2007, and applying it only to known cases would treat schools unevenly. Every school except Swarthmore (shown separately, apart from the Liberal Arts Breakout) and the single-sex colleges is therefore included, on both sides: the federal and national universities comparisons include Caltech, and the groups with fraternities include each excluded IFC campus that would otherwise belong to them (all nine in the historical version of the Federal Data Comparison). Excluding the schools excluded from the comparisons of the study years adds no year in which schools with fraternities reported significantly more (the four-year housing comparison includes no excluded school).

Table H2. Schools without vs. with fraternities, tested each year, 2007–2024, federal data: top-50 liberal arts colleges (19 vs. 20); top-100 national universities (5 vs. 80: the National Universities Breakout's four plus Caltech, vs. its 75-university comparison group plus five universities excluded under the single-report rule); top-ranked Catholic schools (4 vs. 7: all seven Catholic universities with an IFC, including Villanova, which is excluded from the study years under the single-report rule); the Federal Data Comparison, historical version (24 vs. 517); the size-matched comparison (each of the historical version's 24 schools vs. the three private IFC campuses closest to it in enrollment, rematched each year); the Liberal Arts Breakout on federal data (the colleges that ended fraternities vs. the six with an IFC-ISNA, an Interfraternity Council with institutional support and national affiliation: 5 vs. 6 through 2018, 6 vs. 6 from 2019, when Swarthmore is counted with the colleges that ended fraternities); and the four-year housing comparison (10 vs. 10, Table 2b).

Measure	Top-50 liberal arts colleges (19 vs. 20)	Top-100 national universities (5 vs. 80, excluded schools included)	Top-ranked Catholic schools (4 vs. 7, Villanova included)	Federal Data Comparison, historical version* (24 vs. 517: Caltech included and Swarthmore shown separately; the nine excluded IFC campuses included)	Size-matched comparison‡ (24 schools vs. the three private IFC campuses closest to each in enrollment, rematched each year)	Liberal Arts Breakout§ (the colleges that ended fraternities, Swarthmore counted from 2019, vs. the six with an IFC-ISNA)	Four-year housing¶ (10 vs. 10: top-50 liberal arts colleges that require four years in college housing)
Years the group without fraternities reported more	14 of 18	15 of 18	15 of 18	18 of 18	17 of 18	17 of 18	10 of 18
Years the group with fraternities reported more	4 of 18	3 of 18	3 of 18	0 of 18	1 of 18 (2008)	1 of 18 (2008)	8 of 18 (2007, 2008, 2010, 2019–2022, 2024)
Years the group without fraternities was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$)	**0**	**5 (2014, 2016, 2019, 2020†, 2022)**	**1 (2010)**	**18 (all years)**	**12 (2009–2012, 2014–2019, 2022, 2024)**	**0 (1 with ties allowed for: 2011)**	**1 (2015)**
Years the group with fraternities was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 (2008)**
Average rate 2007–2024, without fraternities	4.33	1.99	1.70	3.84	3.84	4.93	4.28
Average rate 2007–2024, with fraternities	4.03	0.84	0.83	1.02	2.36	2.92	3.97
p-value comparing each school's 2007–2024 average (Mann–Whitney; size-matched: Wilcoxon signed-rank, paired)	0.77	0.03	0.41	<0.001	<0.001	0.065	0.68

*Bold: the two rows that count statistically significant years, one for each direction. † 2020: the average is higher with fraternities because of one university's single case (the University of Michigan's 2020 statistics; Table E3); the median is higher without. Direction of a significant year is judged by medians. "Reported more" compares the two group averages, shown year by year in Appendix F for the first four records and in the Excel data file for the other three. "Significantly higher" uses Mann–Whitney tests, as in the comparisons of the study years, run separately for each year; because the test compares the groups' distributions rather than their averages, the direction of a significant year is taken from the group medians. With 18 tests per record, about one significant year, in either direction, is expected by chance in each record, and about six across all 126 tests, even with no real differences; the years are not independent, because the same schools appear in each; and with four to six schools on one side of three records (national universities, Catholic schools and the Liberal Arts Breakout), the yearly tests can detect only large differences. *The historical version of the Federal Data Comparison sets top-ranked colleges without fraternities against all campuses on the North American Interfraternity Conference's (NIC's) list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs); the groups differ in size and type (see Table 1), so its gaps reflect campus size and type more than fraternities. The national universities comparison is the National Universities Breakout's (the four schools without fraternities and the 75 in its comparison group), with Caltech and the five excluded universities that would otherwise be in the comparison group added back; the Catholic comparison sets the four Catholic schools without fraternities against all seven Catholic universities with an IFC: the six in Table 6 and Villanova. The Catholic record uses all seven Catholic universities with an IFC because the comparison group alone (three, or four with Villanova) is too small for a yearly test. The historical version's 24 schools include Caltech and leave out Swarthmore, so they differ from the 24 in Table 1. Source for Tables H1 and H2: U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data, collections 2010–2025 (listed in Appendix F), calculated by 03_history.py in the analysis code. ‡Size-matched comparison (matched on size only, not type or ranking; added after the study results were seen, Methodology, section 12): in each year, each of the historical version's 24 schools was matched, as in the size-matched comparison of the study years, with the three of the 517 IFC campuses in the same federal sector (all 24 are private) closest to it in the logarithm of that year's federal enrollment, and its rate was compared with the average of its three matches' rates by a Wilcoxon signed-rank test (paired; in this column "with fraternities" means the matched IFC campuses, and the direction of a significant year is taken from the averages, which agree with the median paired difference in every significant year); the p-values are approximate, because an IFC campus can be matched to more than one school. A sign test, which does not assume symmetry, finds 5 significant years (2009, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2022; 06_added_checks.py). §Liberal Arts Breakout (added after the study results were seen, Methodology, section 12): each year, the 5 colleges of Table 3 that ended fraternities (6 from 2019, when Swarthmore's fraternities ended and it is counted with them) were compared with the 6 with an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation) by an exact Mann–Whitney test, as in Table 3. Swarthmore's figure in the 2007–2024 average is its 2019–2024 average, the years it is counted in the group. Each college's IFC-ISNA status (councils and chapters for 2023–2025; staffing as of October 2026) is applied to every year. ¶Four-year housing comparison (added after the study results were seen, Methodology, section 12): each year, the 10 top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities and the 10 with fraternities (9 with an IFC, 1 without) that require students to live in college housing all four years (Table 2b; Swarthmore is in neither group) were compared by an exact Mann–Whitney test, as in Table 2b. The housing requirement was confirmed on the colleges' websites in 2026 and is applied to every year, as is each college's current fraternity status.*

Notes to Table H2. National universities: Caltech's single-report case raises the national universities group without fraternities; with the excluded schools left out (4 vs. 75), that comparison has one significant year (2019, without higher) and 2007–2024 averages of 1.16 vs. 0.77 ($p = 0.08$). Catholic schools: with the Catholic Universities Breakout's own comparison group (4 vs. 3) instead of all seven Catholic universities with an IFC, the schools without fraternities had the higher average in 17 of 18 years (2007–2024 averages 1.70 vs. 0.81, $p = 0.63$); with 4 and 3 schools no single year can be statistically significant. Size-matched comparison: with the 2024 matches kept for every year, the schools without fraternities reported more in 18 of 18 years (12 significant; 2007–2024 averages 3.84 vs. 2.13); without Caltech, 11 years are significant instead of 12 (2019 is not). Liberal Arts Breakout: by the exact Mann–Whitney test of Table 3, no year is significant in either direction (2011, 2015, 2016 and 2017: $p = 0.052$ each); with a test corrected for tied rates, 2011 is ($p = 0.0498$, colleges without fraternities higher). With Swarthmore left out in every year (5 vs. 6), the colleges without fraternities reported more in 17 of 18 years, with no significant year (2007–2024 averages 4.88 vs. 2.92, $p = 0.08$). Four-year housing comparison: the colleges without fraternities had the higher average in 10 of 18 years and those with fraternities in 8. Each group was significantly higher in one year: without fraternities in 2015 (8.22 vs. 4.32, $p = 0.011$), with fraternities in 2008 (1.08 vs. 2.24, $p = 0.023$); a test corrected for tied rates gives the same years.

Part II. Technical Report

Part II gives the supporting tables and notes for each comparison in Part I, the methodology and sensitivity analyses, general notes, sources and appendices. Part I can be read on its own; Part II documents how each figure was produced and what changes under the principal alternatives.

Federal Data Comparison: Supporting Tables and Notes

Why the report focuses primarily on campuses with IFC fraternities. Most comparisons set campuses without fraternities against campuses whose fraternities belong to an Interfraternity Council (IFC), because calls to abolish fraternities have centered on IFC fraternities, not on culturally based fraternities and sororities, which often belong to separate councils. Not every campus studied fits that pattern: six of the top-50 liberal arts colleges have fraternities but no IFC, and the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison counts them with the colleges that have fraternities (Table 2).

Which schools are compared. The 24 colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities are every school in the top 100 of U.S. News & World Report's 2027 National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges (roughly the top quarter of each list) that eliminated, prohibit or never had social fraternities: four national universities (Boston College, Fordham, Notre Dame and Rice) and 20 liberal arts colleges, after Caltech, a 25th such school, is excluded under the single-report rule (excluding any school whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts; Methodology, section 13). Because of ties, those cutoffs include 108 national universities and 53 liberal arts colleges (Federal Data Comparison, notes). Every comparison is defined by stated rules; some were set after the results were first seen, with particular schools in view (Methodology, section 12), and the result without each is shown; the judgment calls are explained in the Federal Data Comparison, notes. Women's colleges, military colleges, Yeshiva University and universities where fraternity chapters operate off campus without the school's approval are not counted as banned or never had; Soka University of America is counted. Extending the liberal arts cutoff to the top 100 gives a similar result (Federal Data Comparison, notes). Every comparison is defined by stated rules; Table 1b lists every top-ranked school that is not counted, and why. Four well-known schools without fraternities outside those rankings (Ithaca College, St. Bonaventure, Alfred and BYU) are described as case studies in Appendix D; they are not part of any comparison or calculation. In every comparison of the study years, ten schools are excluded because a single report or offender accounts for 15 or more counts: Caltech, which eliminated fraternities, and nine campuses with IFCs (Methodology, section 13).

Table 1a. The 24 top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities: history and federal data, 2022–2024

School (main campus)	Fraternity/sorority life	Enrollment (federal)	Sex offense reports (count)			3-YEAR RATE 2022–2024 per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate 2022–2024
			2022	2023	2024		
Carleton College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-16	2,128	16	21	12	**7.68**	14.72
Amherst College	**No** – Eliminated 1984; U.S. News LAC 2	1,914	16	15	11	**7.31**	9.93
Vassar College	**No** – No fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-12	2,462	11	22	10	**5.82**	10.29
Connecticut College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-47	1,990	7	14	10	**5.19**	8.71
Macalester College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC 28	2,138	4	11	16	**4.83**	7.80
Williams College	**No** – Eliminated 1960s; U.S. News LAC 1	2,164	10	11	10	**4.78**	9.70
Bates College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-26	1,760	9	12	4	**4.73**	6.06
Swarthmore College	**No** – Eliminated 2019; U.S. News LAC T-3	1,623	5	13	4	**4.52**	11.50
Bowdoin College	**No** – Eliminated 2000; U.S. News LAC T-3	1,881	6	8	11	**4.43**	5.49
Haverford College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-26	1,431	7	6	6	**4.43**	8.39
Middlebury College	**No** – Eliminated 1990; U.S. News LAC T-19	2,803	24	6	7	**4.40**	8.80
Colby College	**No** – Eliminated 1984; U.S. News LAC T-22	2,412	9	12	10	**4.28**	6.91
St. Olaf College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-49	3,124	18	13	8	**4.16**	7.90
Claremont McKenna College *	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-3	1,393	4	6	6	**3.83**	5.26
Rice University	**No** – Prohibited since 1922; U.S. News NU T-16	8,961	28	20	29	**2.86**	5.73
Harvey Mudd College *	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC 8	951	5	1	2	**2.80**	3.15
Pitzer College *	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-44	1,242	5	2	2	**2.42**	4.56
Grinnell College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-16	1,788	7	3	2	**2.24**	5.22
Skidmore College	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-41	2,704	10	2	4	**1.97**	2.71

School (main campus)	Fraternity/sorority life	Enrollment (federal)	Sex offense reports (count)			3-YEAR RATE 2022–2024 per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate 2022–2024
			2022	2023	2024		
College of the Holy Cross	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-22	3,126	8	4	5	**1.81**	4.48
Boston College	**No** – No approved social fraternities (one unapproved chapter operated off campus, 2023–24); U.S. News NU T-31	15,432	38	28	13	**1.71**	2.68
Fordham University	**No** – No IFC fraternities; former chapter inactive; U.S. News NU T-85	16,150	17	12	15	**0.91**	1.44
University of Notre Dame	**No** – Prohibits fraternities (student handbook); U.S. News NU T-20	13,042	11	10	10	**0.79**	1.89
Soka University of America	**No** – Never had fraternities; U.S. News LAC T-41	495	0	0	1	**0.67**	4.04

*Rates are sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year, 2022–2024. U.S. News ranks are from the 2027 edition (NU, National Universities; LAC, National Liberal Arts Colleges; T = tied). * One of the Claremont Colleges (see the notes below). The broader measure adds dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Figures for all IFC campuses are in Appendix C.*

Table 1b. Top-ranked schools not counted, and why

Every school in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities (NU) or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges (LAC; T = tied) is either in the comparisons or listed here with the reason. Each rule is applied to both sides. Criteria for an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation): (1) an IFC operating with the school's approval and including most of its fraternities; (2) a majority of nationally affiliated chapters; (3) full-time fraternity/sorority life staff (Methodology, section 9).

School	U.S. News 2027 rank	Reason	Effect
Not counted on either side: single-sex colleges			
Wellesley, Barnard, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Spelman and Scripps	LAC 10 to T-38	Women's colleges	A college enrolling only women is not comparable with co-ed colleges
Yeshiva University	NU T-90	Undergraduates attend separate men's and women's campuses	With it, the Federal Data Comparison group averages 3.54 instead of 3.69 (Federal Data Comparison, notes)
Wabash College	LAC T-44	Men's college on NIC's list	Also Hampden-Sydney (not top-ranked); with both, the IFC average is 1.30 instead of 1.31
Not counted in any comparison: no federal Clery statistics			
U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Air Force Academy	LAC T-3, 9, 11	Service academies	Do not file Clery statistics with the U.S. Department of Education
Hillsdale College	LAC T-47	On NIC's list	Files no federal Clery statistics
Not counted in any comparison: fraternity status fits neither group			
Wesleyan University	LAC T-14	Restricted fraternities by policy (residential fraternities required in 2014 to become co-educational within three years), but an approved all-male fraternity operated as a non-residential group, 2023–2025	In neither group: a school that restricted fraternities by policy but where an approved all-male fraternity still operated is in neither group; results if it were counted on either side are in "Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included" (Part II)
Brandeis University	NU T-59	Fraternities operate off campus without the university's approval	Fraternity status cannot be assigned
Gonzaga University	NU T-90	Some fraternities may have operated off campus during 2023–2025	Fraternity status cannot be assigned
UC Merced, Rutgers–Newark, Howard and Rutgers–Camden	NU T-69 to T-95	Fraternities, but no IFC on NIC's list	Not IFC campuses
Not in the Federal Data Comparison, but counted elsewhere			
Princeton and Harvard	NU 2, 3	Fraternities operate off campus without the university's approval	Fraternity status cannot be assigned in the federal comparisons; in the Ivy League Breakout, where all eight universities have fraternities, as universities without an IFC-ISNA
Brown University	NU T-16	Fraternities, but no IFC on NIC's list	Not an IFC campus; in the Ivy League Breakout, where all eight universities have fraternities, as a university without an IFC-ISNA
Colorado College, Hamilton, Occidental, Pomona, Trinity College (Conn.) and Trinity University	LAC T-3 to T-38	Fraternities, but no IFC on NIC's list	Not IFC campuses; counted with the colleges with fraternities in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Tables 2–2c)
Excluded from every comparison of the study years: a single report, offender or matter accounts for 15 or more counts (Methodology, section 13; Table M1)			

School	U.S. News 2027 rank	Reason	Effect
California Institute of Technology	NU T-5	Eliminated fraternities (1931, when its student houses replaced them; Sources)	Results with it included: Table M2
Dartmouth, Florida, Villanova, Ohio State, Michigan State and NC State	NU T-12 to T-73	IFC campuses	Results with them included: Table M2 (three other IFC campuses outside the top 100 are also excluded)
IFC campuses in the Federal Data Comparison but not in the National Universities Breakout's comparison group (Table C3)			
Yale, Duke, Chicago, Georgetown and Santa Clara	NU 4 to T-55	IFC operates without the university's approval	Do not meet IFC-ISNA criterion (1)
Southern California	NU T-27	Most fraternities are outside the approved IFC (16 of 22 left beginning in 2022)	Does not meet IFC-ISNA criterion (1)
Boston University	NU T-34	No full-time staff position specific to fraternity/sorority life	Does not meet IFC-ISNA criterion (3)
UC Berkeley, UC Santa Barbara, Stevens, Buffalo and Creighton	NU T-20 to T-100	Clery statistics not confirmed to include chapter houses	Chapter-house coverage not confirmed; not a finding about the accuracy of their reports

Campuses that eliminated or prohibited fraternities

Eight of the 24 schools eliminated or prohibited fraternities: Amherst College (1984; 7.31), Williams College (1960s; 4.78), Swarthmore College (2019; 4.52), Bowdoin College (2000; 4.43), Middlebury College (1990; 4.40), Colby College (1984; 4.28), Rice University (prohibited since 1922; 2.86), University of Notre Dame (prohibits fraternities; 0.79). They average 4.17 sex offense reports per 1,000 students (median 4.42), versus 1.31 for the 508 IFC campuses ($p < 0.001$); the 16 schools that never had fraternities or have no approved fraternities average 3.45 ($p < 0.001$). Six of the 8 are small residential campuses, so the size comparisons in the notes below apply to them as well.

Notes to the Federal Data Comparison

Banned or never had. The group is every school in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges that eliminated social fraternities, prohibits them or never had them, under the same rule as the breakouts: no social fraternity operated with the school's approval during 2023–2025 (Methodology, section 2). The liberal arts cutoff is the top 50 because that list ranks 206 colleges, so its top 50 is roughly its top quarter, a tier comparable to the top 100 national universities. Because of ties, the cutoffs include 108 national universities and 53 liberal arts colleges. Of the 108 national universities, 5 banned or never had fraternities (4 after Caltech is excluded), 93 are on NIC's list of campus IFCs (87 of them in Table C3), 4 are in neither group because fraternities operate or may have operated off campus without approval: Princeton, Harvard and Brandeis (national fraternities operate off campus without approval) and Gonzaga (some fraternities may have operated off campus during 2023–2025); 5 have fraternities but no IFC (Brown, UC Merced, Rutgers–Camden, Rutgers–Newark and Howard); and one, Yeshiva University, is not counted because its undergraduates attend single-sex campuses (see Yeshiva University, below). Caltech, one of the 5, and six of the 93 (Dartmouth, Florida, Michigan State, NC State, Ohio State and Villanova) are excluded for a single report with many counts (Methodology, section 13). Of the 53 liberal arts colleges, 20 are in the group, 16 are on NIC's list (the 14 IFC colleges compared, plus Wabash and Hillsdale), 7 are women's colleges, 3 are service academies, 6 have fraternities but no IFC (Hamilton, Trinity College, Pomona, Occidental, Colorado College and Trinity University) and one, Wesleyan, is excluded (see its section). Each school was checked in October 2026 against its own student-life pages, student newspapers and published guides. Women's colleges, which do not host men's fraternities, are not included. Universities where chapters of national fraternities operate off campus without the school's approval are not counted as banned or never had, because chapters chartered by national fraternities are active there; where such a campus has an IFC on NIC's list, it is among the 508 IFC campuses. Fordham's status rests on published college guides; an official Fordham statement was not located (Sources). Boston College is counted, because it had at most a single chapter of a national fraternity operating without the university's approval, while the universities not counted under this rule have several such chapters: a single chapter of a national fraternity was reported active at Boston College in 2023 and 2024 without the university's approval (Sources). Excluding it would not change any finding: the other 23 schools average 3.78, versus 1.31 for the IFC campuses ($p < 0.001$). Apart from the three rules set after the results were first seen (Methodology, section 12), inclusion did not depend on any school's figures. Military colleges in the liberal arts list are not included: the three federal service academies do not file Clery statistics with the U.S. Department of Education, and cadet life at a state military college is organized unlike that at other campuses. Four well-known schools without fraternities that are not top-ranked (Ithaca College, St. Bonaventure, Alfred and BYU) are described as case studies in Appendix D; they are not in any comparison. Extending the liberal arts cutoff to the top 100 adds 17 co-ed colleges that never had or eliminated fraternities (listed in Appendix C; Saint John's University (Minn.), a men's college, is not counted, by the single-sex rule); the resulting group of 41 averages 3.45 ($p < 0.001$).

Single-sex colleges. Colleges whose undergraduates are all men or all women are not counted on either side, because a college enrolling only men or only women is not comparable with co-ed colleges: women's colleges and Yeshiva University (below) on the side without fraternities, and two men's colleges on NIC's list, Hampden-Sydney (rate 1.06) and Wabash (0.00), on the side with fraternities. Including the two men's colleges would change the IFC average from 1.31 to 1.30.

Yeshiva University. Yeshiva University is not counted, under the same single-sex rule: its undergraduates attend separate campuses for men (Yeshiva College, on the Wilf Campus) and women (Stern College for Women, on the Beren Campus), so it is in effect two single-sex colleges. Its federal record also covers only the men's campus, while its enrollment covers the whole university, including its graduate and law schools. It reported no sex offenses on that campus in 2022–2024. Including it would lower the averages for schools without fraternities: to 3.54 in the Federal Data Comparison (instead of 3.69) and to 1.25 in the National Universities Breakout (instead of 1.57; $p = 0.54$ instead of 0.13).

Soka University of America. Soka University of America is kept in every comparison it qualifies for (it is not in the regional Liberal Arts Breakout), although it differs from the other top-50 liberal arts colleges: with about 500 students it is the smallest of the 24 schools without fraternities, so its rate (0.67) rests on a single report in three years; about 40% of its undergraduates are international, far

more than at any other college here; and it was founded on Buddhist principles of peace and global citizenship. It is a co-ed residential college, so it meets every rule used to select schools, and no rule excludes it. It has the lowest rate of the liberal arts colleges without fraternities; without it, those 19 colleges average 4.30 instead of 4.12 (versus 3.44 for the 20 colleges with fraternities; p = 0.14), and the 23 top-ranked schools in the Federal Data Comparison average 3.82 instead of 3.69. Sources: Soka University of America, "Housing" (soka.edu); U.S. News data reported in "Soka U has largest proportion of international students in US," The PIE News, 2017.

Claremont Colleges. Claremont McKenna College, Harvey Mudd College and Pitzer College have never had fraternities. As three of the Claremont Colleges, they share campus services with neighboring colleges, whose students may join local fraternal groups based at Pomona College; those groups are not part of any of these colleges' own fraternity systems and do not count under the rule above. Without these three colleges, the group of 21 averages 3.79.

Campuses. The IFC campuses are every campus in the United States on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils as of October 2026 that files Clery statistics with the U.S. Department of Education (519 campuses; two men's colleges, Hampden-Sydney and Wabash, are not counted, by the single-sex rule described above, and nine are excluded below, leaving 508; one campus on the list does not file federal Clery statistics). Apart from the three rules set after the results were first seen (Methodology, section 12), inclusion did not depend on any school's figures. NIC's list includes some IFCs that operate without the university's approval, such as Yale's; those campuses are included, which is why Yale is an IFC campus here but is classified as having no IFC-ISNA in the Ivy League Breakout, whose criteria require an IFC operating with the university's approval and full-time staff. At Duke, the IFC on NIC's list operates without the university's approval. At four campuses an independent IFC operates alongside a university-approved IFC. At the University of Southern California (16 of 22 fraternities left the approved IFC beginning in 2022) and the University of Colorado Boulder (21 fraternities in the independent IFC and 10 in the approved IFC in 2024), most fraternities are outside the approved IFC; at the University at Buffalo (7 of 12 in the approved IFC) and the University of Nevada, Reno (7 of 13), most are in it. All are included here, like Yale. Duke, USC and Colorado Boulder do not meet the IFC-ISNA criteria (Methodology, section 9); Buffalo meets them but is left out of the National Universities Breakout's comparison group because chapter-house coverage could not be confirmed. Penn State and the University of Michigan, each with a small independent IFC, are treated as meeting the criteria, because most of their fraternities belong to the approved IFC (Penn State: 28, with 8 operating outside it in 2025; Michigan: 21 in 2025–26, with up to 10 others that left or lost approval on the university's November 2024 list). Houses of fraternities that operate outside the university are not owned or controlled by the university or by an approved student organization, so incidents there appear in Clery statistics only if they occur on adjacent public property. Each campus's IFC was confirmed as active during 2023–2025 against NIC's records and the campus's own pages in October 2026; Birmingham-Southern College, which had an IFC, closed in 2024 and is not included. Inclusion follows NIC's list of campus IFCs only. NIC's wider records include 31 further campuses whose fraternities belong to a combined fraternity and sorority council or to no council, and 13 whose IFC could not be confirmed; they are not on the list and are not included. Their rates were not calculated, so the effect of leaving them out is not known. For the same reason, Hamilton College, whose fraternities belong to an "Intersociety Council," Trinity College (Conn.), whose fraternities and sororities belong to a single "Inter-Greek Council," and Rutgers University–Camden, whose fraternities belong to a single "Inter-Greek Council," are not included. Kenyon, Sewanee and Davidson are on NIC's list of campus IFCs, although their fraternities belong to combined or differently named councils; they are counted as IFC campuses because the list, not the council's name, defines the group. Excluding them changes no result (505 campuses: 3.69 vs. 1.29). Nine campuses on the list are excluded because a single report or offender accounts for 15 or more counts (Methodology, section 13), leaving 508.

Chapter houses. Whether each campus's statistics include its fraternity chapter houses could not be verified for each of the 508 IFC campuses. It was checked for the schools with an IFC-ISNA in the four breakouts and for the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities (Methodology, sections 2 and 5), not for the 508. Where a campus's chapter houses are left out of its Clery statistics, its count does not include incidents there, which would make the gap with the schools without fraternities look larger than it is.

Breakout criteria not applied. The three criteria used in the breakouts (an IFC operating with the school's approval, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters and at least one full-time professional staff member whose title is specific to fraternity/sorority life (whatever the office is called)) were not applied to the IFC campuses here, because collecting chapter affiliations and staffing for every campus from public sources was not feasible. Some IFC campuses may not meet all three, which could change the group's average in either direction; applying the criteria to all IFC campuses is a question for further research.

Data and years. All figures come from the U.S. Department of Education's 2025 Campus Safety and Security data release (file Crime2025EXCEL.zip), which covers calendar years 2022, 2023 and 2024; 2025 figures have not yet been released. Sex offenses are rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape, summed across on-campus, noncampus and public-property geographies; residence-hall counts are part of the on-campus count and are not added again. Under federal Clery rules, unfounded reports are reported separately and are not included in these counts. Every campus's figures are used as submitted, with no adjustments. Because the years and enrollment source differ from the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts, which use each school's own report for 2023–2025, rates here differ somewhat from those breakouts.

Campus records and enrollment. Each institution's main-campus record is used unless NIC's list names a specific campus, in which case that campus's record is used; separately reported branch campuses are not added in, the same rule as in the breakouts. One exception: St. John's College, whose Annapolis and Santa Fe campuses are one college with two federal records, is combined (liberal arts extension only). Enrollment is the total enrollment reported in the federal file, the same source for both groups. The federal file reports one enrollment figure for each institution, so for 11 campuses listed by NIC as one campus of a multi-campus university (Arizona State University–Tempe, Commonwealth University of Pennsylvania–Bloomsburg, Commonwealth University of Pennsylvania–Lock Haven, Georgia Southern University–Armstrong, Georgia Southern University–Statesboro, Long Island University–Post, Pace University–New York City, Pace University–Pleasantville, PennWest California, PennWest Edinboro, St. John's University–Queens Campus), enrollment covers the whole university and their rates are lower than campus-only rates would be. They are reported as published; without them, the IFC average is 1.33 (median 0.84).

Matching. Campus names on NIC's list were matched to federal records by name, state and campus. Three matches required judgment and are noted in Appendix C: Bethany College (West Virginia), Saint Joseph's University (Philadelphia) and Augusta University (main-campus record).

Campus size. Most of the schools that banned or never had fraternities are small residential campuses, which report higher Clery rates per student in part because of their structure (General Note 2), while most IFC campuses are larger universities. Table 1 (rows 2 and 3) therefore also compares campuses of similar size, using a 5,000-student cutoff: the 20 smaller schools in the group all have fewer than 3,500 students, and the 4 larger ones (Boston College, Fordham, Notre Dame and Rice) all have more than 8,900. Among campuses with fewer than 5,000 students, the 154 IFC campuses average

2.39, versus 4.12 for the 20 schools that banned or never had fraternities ($p < 0.001$). Among campuses with 5,000 or more students, the 354 IFC campuses average 0.84, versus 1.57 for the 4 larger universities that banned or never had fraternities; that difference is not statistically significant ($p = 0.054$), with only four universities in the group. The 5,000-student line was chosen during the analysis (Methodology, section 12). Table 1c shows the split at other lines: the schools without fraternities report more at every line, and below every line the difference is statistically significant; whether the larger-campus gap is significant depends on where the line is drawn: it is significant at 2,500 or 3,000 students and not at 5,000 or 10,000, because few schools without fraternities are that large.

Table 1c. The size split at other lines: the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 508 IFC campuses, by enrollment, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Enrollment line	Schools without fraternities at or above the line	Below the line: schools without fraternities vs. IFC campuses (Mann–Whitney)	At or above the line
2,500	8	16 vs. 82: 4.37 vs. 3.15 ($p = 0.01$)	8 vs. 426: 2.33 vs. 0.95 ($p < 0.001$)
3,000	6	18 vs. 98: 4.24 vs. 2.93 ($p = 0.005$)	6 vs. 410: 2.04 vs. 0.92 ($p = 0.008$)
5,000 (used in this report)	4	20 vs. 154: 4.12 vs. 2.39 ($p < 0.001$)	4 vs. 354: 1.57 vs. 0.84 ($p = 0.054$)
10,000	3	21 vs. 248: 4.06 vs. 1.84 ($p < 0.001$)	3 vs. 260: 1.14 vs. 0.80 ($p = 0.16$)
15,000	2	22 vs. 332: 3.91 vs. 1.58 ($p < 0.001$)	2 vs. 176: fewer than three schools; not reported (Methodology, section 7)

Simple averages of campus rates; Mann–Whitney test, normal approximation, as for the 5,000 split. A comparison with fewer than three schools on a side is not tested (Methodology, section 7). The line was chosen during the analysis (Methodology, section 12). Computed by the analysis code (sensitivity_choices in results.json).

Size-matched comparison. To compare campuses of similar size (though not of similar type or ranking), each of the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities was matched with the three private IFC campuses closest to it in enrollment, measured as the difference in the logarithm of enrollment (all 24 are private four-year institutions; matches are drawn from the same federal sector code) (Table C2, Appendix C). Ties in distance are broken alphabetically, and an IFC campus can be the closest match for more than one school. The 24 schools average 3.69 sex offense reports per 1,000 students, versus 2.46 for their matched IFC campuses, and the school that banned or never had fraternities has the higher rate in 20 of 24 comparisons (exact Wilcoxon signed-rank test, $p < 0.001$). Because some IFC campuses are the closest match for more than one school, the 24 comparisons are not fully independent, and the p-value is approximate; two checks added after an independent methods review (Methodology, section 7) give the same result: matching without reusing any campus (3.69 vs. 2.37 with one match per school, $p = 0.007$; 2.41 with three, $p = 0.001$) and standard errors clustered on the matched campus (+1.24, 95% CI +0.63 to +1.84). By comparison, groups of 24 IFC campuses drawn at random without replacement from the 508 (seed 2026; not matched by size) average 1.31 (95% of 10,000 draws fall between 0.80 and 2.02); the 24 schools' average is higher than every one of the 10,000 draws. Matching was on sector and enrollment only; residential life is discussed in Methodology, section 5.

How many matched campuses? The number of IFC campuses matched to each school is a choice; nothing makes three the right number. Table 1d shows the comparison with three and five matches per school (a single match is not used; Methodology, section 7). Table M2 gives the three-match result with the excluded schools included. The schools that banned or never had fraternities have the higher average in both, and the difference is statistically significant in both; neither would remain significant after a strict adjustment for the number of tests (Methodology, section 5).

Table 1d. Size-matched comparison with three and five matched IFC campuses per school: sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Specification	Matches per school	Without fraternities	Matched IFC campuses	Schools without fraternities higher in	Wilcoxon signed-rank p
All 24 schools	**3**	3.69	2.46	20 of 24	$p < 0.001$
All 24 schools	5	3.69	2.67	15 of 24	$p = 0.02$

Liberal arts comparison. The 20 liberal arts colleges among the 24 are also compared with top-50 liberal arts colleges that have an IFC, with and without an IFC-ISNA, in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Table 2). Five schools compared have conduct rules that reserve sexual activity for marriage (National Universities Breakout, notes).

Size-adjusted model. To account for campus size directly rather than by a single cutoff, each school's three-year count of sex offense reports was modeled against whether it banned or never had fraternities and the logarithm of its enrollment (negative binomial regression, with enrollment × 3 years as exposure). After accounting for size, the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities report 1.91 times as many sex offense reports per student as the 508 IFC campuses (95% confidence interval 1.39 to 2.61; $p < 0.001$). A linear model of rates with log enrollment (HC3 robust standard errors) gives the same direction: 1.53 more reports per 1,000 students (0.74 to 2.31; $p < 0.001$). The model accounts for enrollment only; residential share, which also affects Clery rates (General Note 2), could not be measured consistently for every campus and is a question for further research (Methodology, section 5).

Interpretation. Pooled across all students (total reports for 2022–2024 ÷ (total enrollment × 3) × 1,000), the IFC campuses' rate is 0.86 and the rate for the schools that banned or never had fraternities is 2.63. Individual IFC campuses range from 0.00 (10 campuses) to 15.90. Clery statistics measure reports, not how often incidents occur (General Notes 1 and 8). The comparison is descriptive: it shows that the schools that banned or never had fraternities do not report lower rates than campuses with IFCs, and it does not show that fraternities cause lower rates.

Liberal Arts Breakout: Notes

Notes to the Liberal Arts Breakout

Scope. The breakout covers colleges that U.S. News classifies as National Liberal Arts Colleges only. The six colleges that eliminated fraternities are in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and Pennsylvania. The six peers are all top-35 National Liberal Arts Colleges with an IFC-ISNA in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic, including Virginia (they are in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia). As applied, the region covers Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia, the states of the top-35 colleges reviewed as in it; colleges in Ohio (Denison), Colorado and Georgia were treated as outside it. The region and the top-35 cutoff were set after the results were first seen, to keep the peers close to the six colleges that eliminated fraternities in location and in rank (four of the six rank in the top four). Table 3b shows the result under other definitions. On federal data for 2022–2024, the six report more than their peers under every definition, and no difference is statistically significant; leaving out the two Virginia colleges narrows the gap the most.

Table 3b. Liberal Arts Breakout under other peer definitions: the six colleges that eliminated fraternities vs. peers with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024

Peer group	Colleges (without / with)	Six that eliminated fraternities	Peers with an IFC-ISNA	Mann–Whitney (exact)
As defined: region including Virginia, top 35 (Table 3 uses these colleges)	6 / 6	4.95	3.45	p = 0.31
Without the two Virginia colleges (Washington and Lee, Richmond)	6 / 4	4.95	4.18	p = 0.91
Without Virginia, top 50 (adds Union)	6 / 5	4.95	4.12	p = 0.54
Region including Virginia, top 50 (adds Union)	6 / 7	4.95	3.51	p = 0.18
All eight top-50 colleges with an IFC-ISNA (adds Union and Denison)	6 / 8	4.95	3.80	p = 0.34

Federal data are used because the breakout's own-report figures were collected only for the twelve colleges in Table 3; on federal data the breakout itself averages 4.95 vs. 3.45 (Table 3, from the colleges' own reports: 4.52 vs. 2.74). Simple averages of college rates. Computed by the analysis code (sensitivity_choices in results.json).

Colleges that never had fraternities. Because the breakout compares colleges that ended fraternities with colleges that kept them, its group without fraternities includes only colleges that eliminated fraternities. Four other top-35 National Liberal Arts Colleges in the region never had fraternities and are therefore not shown: Vassar College (T-12, New York), College of the Holy Cross (T-22, Massachusetts), Bates College (T-26, Maine) and Haverford College (T-26, Pennsylvania). Their 2026 reports were not collected for this breakout, but on U.S. Department of Education data for 2022–2024 their rates are 5.82 (Vassar), 4.73 (Bates), 4.43 (Haverford) and 1.81 (Holy Cross) sex offense reports per 1,000 students; together they average 4.20, below the 4.95 average of the six colleges that eliminated fraternities but above the 3.45 average of the six colleges with an IFC-ISNA on the same data. Adding all four would lower the average for colleges without fraternities to 4.65, still above the colleges with an IFC-ISNA. All four are included in the Federal Data Comparison, among the colleges that banned or never had fraternities.

IFC-ISNA. The definition is the one used in every breakout (Methodology, section 9): an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff. Schools are classified by their Interfraternity Council because calls to abolish fraternities are directed at IFC fraternities, the men's social fraternities that NIC supports, and those are the experiences this report measures. Councils and chapters were checked on each school's fraternity/sorority life pages for 2023–2025; staffing was checked as of October 2026, because staffing during 2023–2025 could not be verified from public sources. Washington and Lee (10 of 11 IFC chapters national), Colgate (5 of 5), Bucknell (6 of 6), Lafayette (8 of 8), Franklin & Marshall (5 of 5) and Richmond (6 of 6) meet all three.

Fraternity/sorority life staff. Staff meet the criterion if the college's website lists at least one full-time professional staff member whose title is specific to fraternity/sorority life (whatever the office is called) (see the IFC-ISNA note). Titles were taken from each college's student-life or fraternity/sorority life web pages in October 2026: Bucknell University, Director, Associate Director and Assistant Director in its fraternity/sorority life office (3 staff); Franklin & Marshall College, Associate Director in its fraternity/sorority life office; Washington and Lee University, "Assistant Director of Greek Life"; Lafayette College, Associate Director in its fraternity/sorority life office; Colgate University, "Director for Greek life advising"; University of Richmond, "Assistant Director, Greek Life".

Completeness. Every National Liberal Arts College in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic (including Virginia) ranked in the top 35 of the 2027 U.S. News list was reviewed in October 2026 (the cutoff includes the four colleges tied at T-34, one of which is Franklin & Marshall; Trinity College is tied at T-31 with Bryn Mawr, a women's college, and Denison University, which is in Ohio, outside the region). The six colleges shown are the only ones that meet all three criteria. Two other colleges in that group have fraternities but do not meet them: Hamilton College (T-14), whose fraternities and societies belong to an "Intersociety Council" rather than an Interfraternity Council and which has no staff title specific to fraternity/sorority life; and Trinity College (Conn.) (T-31), where all fraternities and sororities belong to a single "Inter-Greek Council," so there is no Interfraternity Council, although its "Director of Student Leadership & Engagement and Greek Life" would meet the staff criterion. Wesleyan University is excluded for the reason given in "Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included."

Rankings. The twelve colleges shown are ranked among the top 35 National Liberal Arts Colleges by U.S. News & World Report (2027 edition; 2026 edition for Colgate, whose 2027 rank was not located).

Wesleyan University. Wesleyan was reviewed and is not included in this breakout; see "Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included," which follows these notes.

Data checks. Each college's 2023 and 2024 figures were checked against its submission to the U.S. Department of Education. Five of the six match exactly. Washington and Lee's 2024 stalking count is 4 in its 2026 report versus 3 in the federal submission (the report marks it "updated following internal audit review"). As for every college, the 2026 report figures are used. Bucknell's printed "Grand Totals" column does not include public property; public property is added here, as for every other college.

Chapter houses. At each of the six colleges with an IFC-ISNA, the fraternity houses found are university-owned or campus housing, so incidents there are within the college's Clery statistics (reviewed October 2026; against the federal housing list, Richmond and Franklin & Marshall were partly verified, Methodology, section 5). At Washington and Lee, some off-campus houses rented by members are not chapter property and fall outside Clery geography, as at any school.

Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included, and the Results If It Were

In 2014, Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) required its residential fraternities to become co-educational within three years, so it is relevant to the comparisons of schools that ended fraternities. It was reviewed for this report and is not included in any comparison. Wesleyan restricted fraternities by policy, but an approved all-male fraternity still operated there, so it is in neither group (Methodology, section 2). This placement was decided during the analysis (Methodology, section 12). Including it on either side would not change the direction of any finding. See "For reference," below.

- **If it were counted with the schools that banned or never had fraternities.** The schools without fraternities would still report more in every comparison: 3.93 vs. 2.74 in the Liberal Arts Breakout (7 vs. 6, with Wesleyan's two-year rate from its own reports, 0.37; exact $p = 0.23$; 0.065 without Wesleyan); in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison, on federal data (Wesleyan 0.66; 21 without fraternities), 3.95 vs. 3.80 against the 8 colleges with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council with institutional support and national affiliation), $p = 0.87$, 3.95 vs. 3.66 against the 14 with an IFC ($p = 0.72$) and 3.95 vs. 3.44 against all 20 with fraternities ($p = 0.40$); and 3.57 vs. 1.31 in the Federal Data Comparison ($p < 0.001$).
- **If it were counted with the colleges that have fraternities.** The Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison would be 4.12 (20 without fraternities) vs. 3.31 (21 with fraternities) ($p = 0.17$), with the schools without fraternities still reporting more.
- **What Wesleyan changed.** In September 2014, Wesleyan's president and Board of Trustees required residential fraternities to become "fully co-educational over the next three years." In 2022, after Wesleyan settled litigation brought by the alumni organization of its Delta Kappa Epsilon (DKE) chapter, Wesleyan's president reaffirmed that "all Wesleyan students, regardless of identity, should have equal access to, and full participation in, all residential housing." Delta Kappa Epsilon, an all-male fraternity, operated with the university's approval from spring 2023, when it was reinstated as a non-residential group after a two-year suspension, and was still described as approved in November 2025 (The Wesleyan Argus, October 9, 2023, and November 21, 2025). Student newspaper coverage in 2026 (The Wesleyan Argus, October 6, 2026) describes DKE as unaffiliated with the university; it does not say when that changed. Wesleyan's fraternity/sorority life page, viewed in October 2026, lists six organizations: two co-educational societies (Alpha Delta Phi and the Eclectic Society), three fraternities (Psi Upsilon, a co-educational fraternity; Alpha Psi Alpha; and Chi Psi) and one sorority; DKE does not appear on it. The page appears to be out of date: The Wesleyan Argus of May 5, 2026, lists Psi Upsilon, Eclectic, Alpha Delta Phi and, informally, DKE as the current fraternities.
- **Why it is in neither group.** Under the selection criteria (Methodology, section 2), a school is excluded from the group without fraternities if an all-male social fraternity, including a non-residential one, operated there with the school's approval during 2023–2025; DKE did, during 2023–2025. A school that restricted fraternities by policy but where an approved all-male fraternity still operated is in neither group.
- **Why it is not in the Federal Data Comparison.** Wesleyan is not on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils, so it is not among the IFC campuses in the Federal Data Comparison.
- **For reference.** Wesleyan's two-year (2023–2024) sex offense rate was 0.37 per 1,000 students; the 2025 rape cell in the statistics table of its 2026 report is blank in the copy reviewed in October 2026 (not a finding about the accuracy of Wesleyan's report), so a three-year figure cannot be calculated. If Wesleyan were counted with the schools that banned or never had fraternities, using its two-year rate, the Liberal Arts Breakout group would average 3.93 instead of 4.52 (versus 2.74 for the colleges with an IFC-ISNA). On federal data for 2022–2024 (Wesleyan's rate: 0.66, from 8 reports and an enrollment of 4,011), the banned-or-never-had group in the Federal Data Comparison would average 3.57 instead of 3.69 (versus 1.31 for IFC campuses).

Table 3c. Liberal Arts Breakout with Wesleyan University (which has fraternities but no IFC on NIC's list) added, as a test, to the colleges that eliminated fraternities (for reference only): sex offense reports per 1,000 students, schools' own reports, 2023–2025 (Wesleyan: 2023–2024)

College	Fraternities	IFC-ISNA (approved IFC, majority of chapters national, full-time staff)	U.S. News 2027 rank	Total enrolled (Fall 2024)	2023	2024	2025	3-YEAR AVERAGE (sex offenses)	BROADER 3-YEAR AVERAGE
Amherst College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1984	—	2	1,914	7.8	5.7	4.7	**6.10**	8.4
Swarthmore College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 2019	—	T-3	1,623	8.0	2.5	5.5	**5.34**	13.1
Colby College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1984	—	T-22	2,412	5.0	4.1	5.4	**4.84**	8.2
Bowdoin College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 2000	—	T-3	1,881	4.3	5.8	2.7	**4.25**	6.4
Williams College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1960s	—	1	2,164	5.1	4.6	1.8	**3.85**	9.1
Middlebury College	**No** – eliminated fraternities and sororities 1990	—	T-19	2,803	2.1	2.5	3.6	**2.74**	6.7
Average, eliminated fraternities (6 colleges, as in Table 3)					**5.4**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**4.52**	**8.6**
Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.)	**Yes** – an approved all-male fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, spring 2023 through at least November 2025; residential fraternities required in 2014 to become co-educational within three years	No	T-14	4,011	0.2	0.5	n/a	**0.37‡**	1.1
Average, eliminated fraternities plus Wesleyan (7 colleges; 6 for 2025)					**4.6**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**3.93**	**7.6**
Bucknell University	**Yes**	Yes	29	3,969	6.6	5.0	5.3	**5.63**	7.7
Franklin & Marshall College	**Yes**	Yes	34	1,808	6.6	4.4	0.0	**3.69**	8.7
Washington and Lee University	**Yes**	Yes	T-12	2,241	3.1	3.1	1.3	**2.53**	5.1
Lafayette College	**Yes**	Yes	30	2,775	1.8	1.8	2.2	**1.92**	3.6
Colgate University	**Yes**	Yes	T-22*	3,211	1.9	0.6	1.6	**1.35**	4.8
University of Richmond	**Yes**	Yes	21	3,722	1.1	0.8	2.1	**1.34**	2.5
Average, with an IFC-ISNA (6 colleges)					**3.5**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**2.74**	**5.4**

‡Two-year average, 2023–2024: the 2025 rape cell in Wesleyan's 2026 report is blank in the copy reviewed in October 2026 (not a finding about the accuracy of Wesleyan's report). This table is for reference only; the Liberal Arts Breakout itself does not include Wesleyan. Shaded yellow: Wesleyan and the average that includes it. Medians: eliminated fraternities 4.54; plus Wesleyan 4.25; with an IFC-ISNA 2.23. Source: each college's fall 2026 Annual Security Report, as in Table 3.

Sources: The Wesleyan Argus (September 22, 2014; April 28, 2022; October 9, 2023; December 4, 2023; November 21, 2025; May 5, 2026; October 6, 2026); Wesleyan University fraternity/sorority life web page.

Ivy League Breakout: Notes

Notes to the Ivy League Breakout

IFC-ISNA. The term is defined as in every breakout (Methodology, section 9): an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff (combined titles counted; staffing checked as of October 2026). All eight Ivy League universities have fraternities; "No" in the IFC-ISNA column means a university does not meet all three criteria. Columbia, Cornell and Penn meet all three: every chapter in each IFC belongs to a national organization (Penn approves only chapters of national organizations), and each employs a full-time director in its fraternity/sorority life office (Columbia also has an assistant director). Brown has no IFC. Harvard, Princeton and Yale do not sanction social fraternities, which operate off campus without university approval; Yale's IFC also operates without university approval, and Yale has no full-time fraternity/sorority life staff.

Harvard's implemented, then rescinded single-sex organization policy. In 2016 Harvard imposed sanctions on students who joined unsanctioned single-sex social organizations, including final clubs, fraternities and sororities, barring them from leadership positions in student organizations, athletic team captaincies and the College's endorsement for certain fellowships. National sororities and fraternities and Harvard students sued in federal and state court, alleging sex discrimination; in August 2019 a federal judge allowed the Title IX claims to proceed, denying Harvard's motion to dismiss them. In June 2020, while the lawsuits were pending, Harvard rescinded the policy; Harvard's president said that after the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Bostock v. Clayton County the university would be legally barred from enforcing it (The Boston Globe, August 9, 2019; The Harvard Crimson, June 30, 2020).

Princeton's eating clubs. Princeton does not sanction fraternities and sororities, which operate off campus. Its 11 eating clubs, ten of them on Prospect Avenue, are independently owned social and dining clubs; a majority of upperclass students are members (The Daily Princetonian, September 4, 2026). They are not fraternities or sororities, and all are co-ed: the last all-male clubs admitted women by 1991 after a sex discrimination lawsuit (The Daily Princetonian, February 2000).

Yale's senior societies. In addition to fraternities, whose IFC operates without the university's approval, Yale has more than 40 senior societies, which are not Yale organizations; nearly half of seniors belong to one (Yale Alumni Magazine, July/August 2014). They are not fraternities or sororities.

Dartmouth. Dartmouth College is excluded from this breakout and from every other comparison of the study years (it is included in Table M2 and in the historical record). Its 2026 annual security report states that all 19 rapes counted in 2025 "come from a single report with repeated offenses over a period of time," and that "most or all" of the 21 fondlings counted in 2024 come from a single report (Methodology, section 13). Dartmouth would otherwise be in the group without an IFC-ISNA. Its IFC operates with the college's approval, but most of its chapters are local: 8 of its 13 IFC fraternities (62%) belong to no national organization, and only 5 (38%) are chapters of national fraternities, short of the majority of nationally affiliated chapters the criterion requires. Table M2 gives the result with it included.

Interpretation. The groups are small (three and four universities), and the difference is not statistically significant (exact Mann–Whitney p = 0.40), so the comparison is descriptive. Columbia's, Harvard's and Penn's enrollment includes many students based at medical and other campuses whose crimes are reported separately, which lowers their rates; this affects two of the three universities with an IFC-ISNA. The comparison does not show that an IFC-ISNA causes lower rates. With undergraduate enrollment as the denominator (fall 2024, IPEDS), as was done for the Liberal Arts Breakout, the four without an IFC-ISNA still have the higher average, 4.12 vs. 2.12 (exact Mann–Whitney p = 0.63; Table 4b). An undergraduate denominator assumes every report involves an undergraduate, so it overstates rates; the total-enrollment result in Table 4 is the one used in this report. Over the 18-year federal record, with Dartmouth included, the universities without an IFC-ISNA averaged more in every year (Appendix K, added after the independent review).

Table 4b. Ivy League Breakout with undergraduate enrollment: all eight Ivy League universities have fraternities; seven compared, four without an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9) vs. three with one (Dartmouth excluded), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, schools' own reports, 2023–2025

University (main campus)	IFC-ISNA (all have fraternities)	Total enrollment, fall 2024	Undergraduate enrollment, fall 2024	Rate, total enrollment (Table 4)	Rate, undergraduate enrollment
Yale	Without an IFC-ISNA	15,564	6,814	4.00	9.15
Brown	Without an IFC-ISNA	11,956	7,910	2.20	3.33
Princeton	Without an IFC-ISNA	9,137	5,813	1.17	1.83
Harvard	Without an IFC-ISNA	30,259	8,844	0.63	2.15
Cornell	With an IFC-ISNA	26,793	16,128	1.43	2.38
Columbia	With an IFC-ISNA	35,173	9,164	0.74	2.84
Penn	With an IFC-ISNA	29,109	11,478	0.45	1.13
Average, without an IFC-ISNA (4)				**2.00**	**4.12**
Average, with an IFC-ISNA (3)				**0.87**	**2.12**
Exact Mann–Whitney p				**0.40**	**0.63**

Undergraduate enrollment is the fall 2024 IPEDS figure: for Yale, Brown and Princeton from each university's Common Data Set 2024–25 (item B1), whose total matches the IPEDS total; for Harvard, Cornell, Columbia and Penn as republished from IPEDS, matched to the same total enrollment used in Table 4. An undergraduate denominator assumes every report involves an undergraduate, so it overstates rates. Computed by 04_ivy_undergrad.py in the analysis code.

Data checks. Each university's 2023 and 2024 figures were checked against its submission to the U.S. Department of Education. Columbia's, Cornell's, Harvard's and Yale's match exactly. Penn's 2026 report shows one more sex offense in 2024 (19 vs. 18) and Princeton's one more in 2023 (7 vs. 6) than their federal submissions, reflecting revisions in the 2026 reports. Brown's 2026 report states that its

2023 and 2024 statistics were corrected following an external audit (sex offenses 46 and 18, vs. 32 and 13 in its federal submission). As in the Liberal Arts Breakout, each university's 2026 report figures are used. With Brown's 2023 and 2024 figures as originally submitted to the U.S. Department of Education, its rate is 1.67 instead of 2.20, and the four universities without an IFC-ISNA average 1.87 instead of 2.00, against 0.87 for the three with one (exact Mann–Whitney p = 0.40 either way; 06_added_checks.py).

Chapter houses. Columbia and Penn list their fraternity houses as campus housing or university property in their 2026 annual security reports. Cornell's report defines buildings owned or controlled by approved student organizations as noncampus property (2026 report, p. 6) and states that its police receive "reports of criminal activity by students engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations" (p. 8). On that basis, incidents at chapter houses are treated here as within all three universities' Clery statistics (reviewed October 2026); individual properties were not verified. Published Clery statistics do not identify individual incidents, and this report did not determine whether the alleged October 2024 incident at Cornell is among Cornell's 2024 counts; Clery statistics count an incident in the year it is reported, and only if it occurred within the school's Clery geography. No figure in this report identifies, includes or excludes any individual incident.

National Universities Breakout: Notes

Notes to the National Universities Breakout

Comparison group. The comparison group is the 75 top-100 national universities on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs) that met all three IFC-ISNA criteria (an IFC-ISNA is an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff; Methodology, section 9) in October 2026 and whose Clery statistics include their chapter houses (or that have none; Methodology, section 2). All 87, with the reason for each exclusion, are in Table C3 (Appendix C).

IFC-ISNA. Of the 87 top-100 national universities on NIC's list used here, 7 do not meet all three criteria: Duke, Yale, Georgetown, Santa Clara and the University of Chicago (IFC operates without the university's approval), USC (16 of 22 fraternities left the approved IFC beginning in 2022, so most are outside it) and Boston University (no full-time staff position specific to fraternity/sorority life). Penn State and Michigan, each with a small independent IFC, are counted, because most of their fraternities belong to the approved IFC (Penn State: 28 in it, 8 outside in 2025; Michigan: 21 in it in 2025–26, up to 10 others that left or lost approval). Buffalo (7 of 12 fraternities in the approved IFC) meets all three criteria but is not in the comparison group, because chapter-house coverage could not be confirmed (see Chapter houses, below). Staff and chapter affiliations come from each university's own pages or, for a few staff and one university's chapter affiliations (Marquette), a third-party source. Including all 87 universities gives 1.01 ($p = 0.14$).

Chapter houses. Each of the 80 universities with an IFC-ISNA was checked in October 2026 against its 2025 or 2026 annual security report. Five are excluded because inclusion of chapter houses could not be confirmed: Creighton (its report states that Public Safety does not monitor student organizations at noncampus locations; whether any chapter facility falls within its Clery geography could not be confirmed); Stevens Institute of Technology (its report says it does not oversee off-campus student organization facilities); UC Berkeley (its police do not routinely monitor off-campus student organizations, and its report names no chapter houses); UC Santa Barbara (its police do not serve or monitor student organizations' off-campus residences); the University at Buffalo (its report only encourages local police to monitor off-campus student activity, and its list of noncampus property includes no chapter houses). Penn State, Wisconsin–Madison, Texas A&M, George Washington and Delaware remain in the group because their reports include student-organization property in their Clery geography, although they do not name chapter houses individually; those excluded state that they do not monitor such property or list none. As at every school, houses that members rent privately, and that no chapter owns or controls, are outside Clery geography. Neither the inclusions nor the exclusions are findings about the accuracy of any university's report. Sixteen universities in the comparison group (Excel data file, National universities sheet) have no fraternity chapter houses; for two of them (UC San Diego and Binghamton), this comes from NIC's records, cross-checked against map searches (Methodology, section 2). With all 80 (the 75 plus these five), the group averages 0.99 ($p = 0.13$).

Universities in neither group. Princeton, Harvard and Brandeis (national fraternities operate off campus without approval) and Gonzaga (some fraternities may have operated off campus during 2023–2025) are not counted as banned or never had and are not on NIC's list. All 108 universities in the top 100 are accounted for in the Federal Data Comparison, notes.

Conduct rules on sex outside marriage. Five schools in the report's comparisons have student conduct rules that reserve sexual activity for marriage: Boston College, Fordham University and the University of Notre Dame, which banned or never had fraternities, and Baylor and Pepperdine universities, which are IFC campuses. Fordham's rule is stated in its residence hall guidance, as reported by its student newspaper in 2018 and 2021; the others are in each school's current conduct policies (Sources). Such rules may lower a school's report counts: in a 2017 campus climate survey at Brigham Young University, whose Honor Code has such a rule (Appendix D), 21% of students who did not report unwanted sexual contact said they worried about Honor Code discipline (Sources). Clery data cannot measure this. These schools are kept in every comparison because removing them would leave only one Catholic school (Holy Cross) and one top-100 national university (Rice) that banned or never had fraternities. Removing all five from both sides widens each 2022–2024 difference: the remaining 21 schools that banned or never had fraternities average 4.06, against 2.61 for their three size-matched IFC campuses (higher in 19 of 21; Wilcoxon signed-rank $p = 0.0006$) and 1.31 for the 506 remaining IFC campuses, compared with 3.69, 2.46 and 1.31 with them; among the top-100 national universities, Rice (2.86) remains, against 0.97 for the other 73 in the comparison group, compared with 1.57 and 0.98 with them (for the Catholic universities, see that breakout's notes). None of the top-50 liberal arts colleges compared has such a rule, so the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison is not affected.

Catholic Universities Breakout: Notes

Notes to the Catholic Universities Breakout

Catholic affiliation. Catholic affiliation is as listed in federal college data (IPEDS Institutional Characteristics, 2024–25, religious affiliation: Roman Catholic). IPEDS lists 12 schools in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges as Roman Catholic: the 10 in Table 6 (the four without fraternities and the six with an IFC used in the study years, three of them in the comparison group), Villanova (a seventh with an IFC, excluded under the single-report rule; Methodology, section 13) and Gonzaga (in neither group; Table 1b).

Selection. The schools are every Catholic college or university in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges, the same lists and cutoffs as the rest of the report. Holy Cross is the only Catholic liberal arts college in that top 50, and no Catholic liberal arts college in it has an IFC. Fordham's status rests on college guides (Sources). Gonzaga (NU T-90) is in neither group because some fraternities may have operated off campus during the reporting period. Loyola Marymount (NU T-109) is outside the cutoff.

IFC-ISNA. Marquette, Saint Louis University and the University of San Diego meet all three IFC-ISNA criteria (Methodology, section 9) and are in the National Universities Breakout's comparison group. Creighton also meets all three, but is excluded under the chapter-house rule because inclusion of chapter houses in its Clery statistics could not be confirmed; this is not a finding about the accuracy of Creighton's report. Georgetown and Santa Clara, which have fraternities but whose IFCs operate without the university's approval, are included with Creighton only in the average for the six.

Villanova. Villanova University (NU T-42), a Catholic university with an IFC, is excluded from every comparison of the study years because one 2023 report accounts for 56 of its 66 rapes that year (Methodology, section 13); Table M2 gives the result with it included.

Conduct rules on sex outside marriage. Boston College, Fordham and Notre Dame have student conduct rules that reserve sexual activity for marriage; Holy Cross and the three universities in the comparison group do not (National Universities Breakout, notes). Without the three, Holy Cross (1.81) remains on one side, against 1.02 for the comparison group, compared with 1.30 with them.

Methodology

This section explains where the figures in this report come from, how they were collected and checked, and how the rates were calculated. Data were collected October 16–19, 2026.

1. Data sources

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires every college and university that participates in federal student aid programs to publish an Annual Security Report by October 1 each year. Each report must include crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years, broken out by location ("Clery geography"), and every school must also submit the same statistics to the U.S. Department of Education's Campus Safety and Security Survey. The Federal Data Comparison, the top-50 liberal arts comparisons (Tables 2–2c) and the National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts use the federal data for 2022–2024. The Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts use each school's own report published in fall 2026, which covers 2023–2025. The comparisons use the most recent three years because they match each college's current fraternity status, NIC's current list of campus Interfraternity Councils and current Clery categories, and because each school's figures could be checked against its own report; NIC's records of which campuses had councils in earlier years are less complete. The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024 shows the federal record from 2007 for context.

Each school's report was located on its own website, usually on the campus police or public safety office's Clery page. Third-party summaries and news coverage were used only to locate reports or to cross-check, never as the source of a figure. Some schools label their report by the last statistics year rather than the publication year (Amherst titles its report "2025"); in each case the report's contents were checked to confirm it was the edition published in fall 2026 containing 2023–2025 statistics.

2. Criteria for school selection and campus scope

Every comparison is defined by stated rules; some were set after the results were first seen, with particular schools in view (section 12), and the result without each is shown. Table 1b lists every top-ranked school that is not counted, and why.

Schools that banned or never had fraternities

- Federal Data Comparison: every school in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges that eliminated, prohibits or never had social fraternities, under the rules below (Federal Data Comparison, notes). The breakouts apply the same rules within their own groups.
- No social fraternity system during 2023–2025: the school eliminated social fraternities, prohibits them, or never had them. Each school's history is given in Table 1a. Fraternity status is assessed for 2023–2025; status in 2022, the first of the federal years, was not separately checked.
- Only fraternities operating with the school's approval during 2023–2025 count. Former chapters that closed before 2023, groups or chapters operating off campus without the school's approval, and citywide chapters serving students from several schools do not, because they are not part of the school's own fraternity system. A school where at most a single chapter of a national fraternity is known or reported to have operated without approval during 2023–2025 is still counted, and the chapter is disclosed (Boston College, made during the analysis; section 12 gives the results without it). Universities where several chapters operate, or may have operated, off campus without approval (Princeton, Harvard, Brandeis and Gonzaga) are in neither group.
- A school is excluded if an all-male social fraternity, including a non-residential one, operated there with the school's approval during 2023–2025, even if it otherwise ended or restricted fraternities. A school that restricted fraternities by policy but where an approved all-male fraternity still operated (Wesleyan) is in neither group (see "Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included," Part II, p. 27).
- Colleges whose undergraduates are all men or all women are not counted on either side: women's colleges and Yeshiva University, whose undergraduates attend separate men's and women's campuses, among the schools without fraternities, and Hampden-Sydney and Wabash among the IFC campuses, and Saint

John's University (Minn.), a men's college, among the liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 (Federal Data Comparison, notes). Military colleges and the service academies, which do not file Clery statistics with the U.S. Department of Education, are not counted.

Campuses with fraternities

- Federal Data Comparison: every campus on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils that files Clery statistics, except the two men's colleges and the nine campuses excluded under section 13. The 508 IFC campuses are listed in Appendix C, Table C1 (pages 57–67).
- Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison: every co-ed top-50 liberal arts college with an approved social fraternity, IFC or not (14 on NIC's list of campus IFCs, 8 of them with an IFC-ISNA, and 6 with fraternities but no IFC).
- Breakouts: schools with an IFC-ISNA (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff; section 9) within each breakout's group (Liberal Arts, Ivy League, National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts). The National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts also require that the school's Clery statistics include its fraternity chapter houses (see Chapter-house coverage, below).

All schools

- No school's published counts were reduced or adjusted. Schools whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts are excluded entirely (section 13).
- Main campus only, as described below.

Only each school's main campus is included. Many universities publish separate statistics for branch campuses, medical centers, research stations and study-abroad sites, and these were excluded; in the federal data, each institution's main-campus record is used unless NIC's list names a specific campus (Federal Data Comparison, notes).

Chapter-house coverage

Clery statistics include incidents at fraternity chapter houses only if the houses fall within a school's Clery geography: as on-campus property (for example, houses on university land) or as noncampus property (buildings owned or controlled by a student organization the school officially sanctions). Because this report adds together every Clery geography, it does not matter which of the two a school uses; what matters is that chapter houses are not left out. Each campus with an IFC-ISNA in the four breakouts, and each of the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities, was therefore checked in October 2026 to confirm that its chapter houses are included, using the following documentary sources, listed from strongest to weakest:

- The annual fire safety report, which must list every on-campus student housing facility by name. A chapter house listed there is counted as on campus.
- The annual security report's own statements on how chapter houses or student organization housing are classified and how statistics for them are collected.
- The school's published Clery geography map.
- Clery crime notices (timely warnings) issued for incidents at chapter houses. These are required for Clery crimes that occur within Clery geography, so a notice for an incident inside a chapter house indicates the house is within it.
- Fire logs and crime logs naming chapter houses, and the presence of noncampus counts in the school's statistics.

University fraternity/sorority life pages and student news coverage were used only to locate chapter houses and the relevant notices, never as the sole evidence. The check was applied in October 2026 to the schools with an IFC-ISNA in the Liberal Arts, Ivy League, National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts (see each section's notes) and to the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities (section 5); it could not be applied to each of the 508 IFC campuses in the Federal Data Comparison. The check confirms each school's stated policy and practice; it is not a house-by-house audit of every chapter facility. In three cases the evidence that a university's fraternities have no chapter houses is NIC's own records, cross-checked against map searches of the area around each campus in October 2026

that found no fraternity chapter houses: UC San Diego and Binghamton (in the National Universities Breakout's comparison group) and Villanova (excluded under section 13). A map search cannot prove that no house exists, and at Binghamton a student newspaper reported in 2020 that members of many chapters rent group housing downtown, and Binghamton's security report states that its police monitor incidents involving students and approved student organizations at off-campus locations through the regional crime analysis center. A house was treated as a chapter house only if a chapter's name is attached to the address (in a university, chapter, news or map listing); members renting an ordinary house or apartment together do not count, because such housing is not owned or controlled by a chapter and falls outside Clery statistics at every campus. No Binghamton chapter's name was found attached to a downtown address. Creighton is excluded because chapter-house coverage could not be confirmed (National Universities Breakout notes); this is not a finding about the accuracy of its report. NIC's list of campus IFCs, which defines the IFC campuses, is also NIC's own record; each campus's IFC was checked against its own pages.

3. Offense categories

This report calls the Clery Act's sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape) "sexual assault reports" in its title and summaries, following the federal Clery definition of sexual assault; the tables use the Clery term "sex offense reports." Both refer to the same counts.

Two measures are reported, both using the Clery Act's federal definitions rather than state criminal codes:

- Sex offenses: rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape. This is the primary measure and the basis of the order of schools in each table.
- Broader measure: the four sex offenses plus the three Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses Clery requires schools to report: dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

For each offense, counts were summed across every Clery geography reported for the main campus: on campus (which already includes on-campus student housing), noncampus property and public property. Residence-hall counts were recorded for cross-checking but were not added separately, since they are a subset of on-campus counts. Crimes a school classified as "unfounded" are excluded, as the Clery Act requires.

4. How the figures were collected and checked

Clery reports are long PDF documents (often 50 to 300 pages), and the statistics tables are usually near the end. For most schools, the PDF was opened in a web browser, the main-campus statistics tables were located, and every cell was read directly from the page at high magnification. Where a table was too wide for one screen, it was read in sections, and column headings were confirmed so that each number was matched to the right year and location.

For some schools, figures were captured from the report's text rather than read visually and checked against images of the tables, with each value matched to its year and location column (Bowdoin and the Ivy League universities). Williams prints its tables as images, so its figures were read visually, as were Colby's.

Every set of figures was checked for internal consistency: residence-hall counts may not exceed on-campus counts, and where a report printed its own totals, the location columns had to add up to them. Footnotes on each table were read for anything affecting the counts, such as delayed reports, multi-count cases or revised prior-year figures. Figures for Amherst, Middlebury and Swarthmore were checked a second time on October 16, 2026, using a different method from the first reading (the statistics tables were extracted from the document's text layer, with each number matched to its year and location column by its position on the page), and reproduced the counts in Table A1. Where a report's printed total differs from the sum of its location columns, the sum of the location columns is used, as for every school.

Appendix B and the Source Documentation give, for every school in the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts, the report and link used, the table and page, and every relevant figure as printed by location, with totals recomputed from the printed figures. Table A3 summarizes the report and location used for each of the six colleges without fraternities in the Liberal Arts Breakout.

Table A3. Liberal Arts Breakout: report and location used for each of the six colleges without fraternities

School (main campus)	Report used	Location in report	How figures were captured
Amherst College	Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2025 (contains 2023–2025 statistics)	Printed pp. 49–51 (PDF pp. 51, 53)	Table read visually; checked against text extraction
Swarthmore College	2026 Annual Fire Safety and Security Report	Printed p. 48 (PDF p. 49)	Table read visually; checked against text extraction
Colby College	2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	PDF pp. 22, 25	Table read visually
Bowdoin College	Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2026–2027	Printed pp. 17–19	Text extraction
Williams College	2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	Main campus tables, PDF pp. 85–87	Table read visually (image tables)
Middlebury College	Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (Sept. 2026)	Printed pp. 29, 31	Table read visually; checked against text extraction

Federal cross-check

The most recent federal data file (the 2025 collection, covering calendar years 2022–2024, downloaded October 17, 2026) was used to check the 2023 and 2024 figures of each school in the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts for its main campus; federal figures for 2025 will not be published until the 2026 collection is released. The six colleges without fraternities in the Liberal Arts Breakout match their federal submissions exactly; differences at the colleges with an IFC-ISNA and the Ivy League universities are given in each breakout's data-checks note. Where a figure differs, the fall 2026 report's own table (shown in the Source Documentation) was rechecked and confirmed, so the difference reflects a revision the school made after its federal submission, which the federal survey permits, and the fall 2026 figure is used.

5. Sensitivity analysis and residential life

Several choices in this report could reasonably have been made differently. Each section shows the result under the principal alternatives: the Federal Data Comparison with and without particular schools and with size splits, matching and a size-adjusted model (Federal Data Comparison, notes); the top-50 liberal arts colleges with and without Soka, by housing requirement and by fraternity participation (Tables 2–2c); and every comparison with the schools excluded for a single report with many counts included and at other thresholds (section 13, Tables M2 and M3). Table 3d recalculates the Liberal Arts Breakout with undergraduate enrollment.

Table 3d. Liberal Arts Breakout with undergraduate enrollment: six colleges without fraternities vs. six with an IFC-ISNA (an Interfraternity Council, or IFC, with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9), schools' own reports, 2023–2025, sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year (first row: total enrollment, as in Table 3; second row: undergraduate enrollment)

Variation (Liberal Arts Breakout)	Without fraternities (6)	With an IFC-ISNA (6)
As published (total enrollment, Table 3)	**4.52**	**2.74**
Undergraduate enrollment	4.54	2.88

Note. The second row uses each college's fall 2024 undergraduate enrollment from College Navigator instead of total enrollment. The gap with undergraduate enrollment (1.66, against 1.78) was not tested.

Residential life. Residential life is the most plausible alternative explanation the data can test for the results in this report. Most schools without fraternities are small residential colleges that house nearly all students in college housing, where Clery counts incidents, while many campuses with fraternities house far fewer. Among top-50 liberal arts colleges that require students to live in college housing all four years, the colleges with and without fraternities report nearly identical rates (Table 2b). These comparisons do not measure how much of the gap residential life accounts for, because a housing requirement is not the same as where students actually live.

Federal housing data for the 40 liberal arts colleges. As a check, each college's dormitory capacity in the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS, 2024) was divided by its enrollment. By this measure the two groups are about equally residential: capacity averages 93% of enrollment at the 20 colleges without fraternities and 91% at the 20 with them (Table A2). Among colleges whose capacity covers at least 90% of enrollment, those without fraternities average 4.21 and those with fraternities 4.12 (15 and 9 colleges; p = 0.82, exact; the 90% line was chosen after the data were seen). At the other lines the difference is also not statistically significant: at 95%, 4.43 vs. 4.50 (12 and 7 colleges; p = 1.00); at 85%, a larger gap, 4.43 vs. 3.70 (16 and 15 colleges; p = 0.33). Across all 40, rates tend to be higher where capacity share is higher, whether or not a college has fraternities, though not significantly (Spearman 0.30, p = 0.06). Neither result is a finding about fraternities either way.

Why published housing measures fall short where students live in chapter houses. IPEDS counts only college-owned or -operated beds, so it omits privately owned chapter houses. DePauw University is an example: its dormitory capacity covers 65% of enrollment, but its Common Data Set reports 97% of undergraduates living in college or affiliated housing; the difference is its roughly 15 chapter houses owned by alumni housing corporations. Counting DePauw at 97% changes the result above: the relationship between capacity share and rates becomes statistically significant (Spearman 0.35, p = 0.03), while the comparison of residential colleges is unchanged (4.21 vs. 4.16; p = 0.93). Chapter houses at the 20 colleges with fraternities were therefore checked against the federal list of on-campus student housing for 2022–2024 (the residence-hall fire files in the Department of Education data; inputs/lac_chapter_houses.csv in the analysis code). At 17 of the 20, every chapter house found where students live is on that list, or there are none (Richmond and Franklin & Marshall partly verified). At DePauw, Trinity College and Colorado College some are not on that list. A house missing from the list may still be within a college's Clery statistics: a building under a written housing agreement with the college is on-campus student housing, and a building owned or controlled by an approved chapter is noncampus property. DePauw's chapter houses appear to be covered by the university's own definitions: its report includes both categories, and its Common Data Set counts fraternity/sorority housing as college-affiliated housing, where 97% of undergraduates live; individual houses were not verified. At Trinity College and Colorado College, how the houses not on the list are classified could not be confirmed. This is not a finding about the accuracy of any college's report. Unlike the breakouts' comparison groups, the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison includes every co-ed top-50 college with fraternities, so these three are kept and the result without them is shown. Without those three, the colleges with fraternities average 3.55 against 4.12 (p = 0.34). Bed counts for chapter houses are rarely published, so this check shows whether chapter houses appear on the federal housing list, not how many residents they have.

National comparisons. A national adjustment for residential life was not made, for the same reason. The Common Data Set's housing share is not published for every IFC campus; IPEDS omits privately owned chapter houses, as at DePauw, and would understate how many students at IFC campuses live in group housing near campus; and no data source reports how many students live in privately owned chapter houses at each campus. Checking chapter houses one by one, as was done for the 20 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities, was not feasible for 508 campuses. An analysis of all IFC campuses with a residential measure, with those limits stated, is a question for further research.

Statistical test. A two-sided Mann–Whitney rank test, which compares the ordering of school rates without assuming any particular distribution, is used for group comparisons, and the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for matched comparisons. The exact form of the Mann–Whitney test is used for the Liberal Arts, Ivy League and Catholic Universities Breakouts (including their section 12 checks), Tables 2b, 2c and 3b, and the dormitory-capacity lines where a group has ten or fewer colleges. Every other comparison, including the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Table 2), the size lines in Table 1c and the other section 12 checks, uses the normal approximation with the continuity correction, as computed by the analysis code. Where a group has three or four schools, the exact test gives nearly the same p-value: 0.13 and 0.30 for the national universities against the comparison group and against private universities, 0.30 without Boston College, and 0.052 and 0.17 at the 5,000- and 10,000-student lines. Rates are

tested unrounded. The test compares how the schools in each group rank, not their averages, so a large gap between averages can still be not significant when a few schools drive it. A p-value is not the probability that a difference is due to chance; because the schools were selected by stated rules rather than sampled at random, each p-value describes how unusual a gap this large would be if these schools' rates had been assigned to the two groups at random, and each test describes the schools compared, not colleges generally. Each comparison in the Executive Summary table also gives the gap between the two averages with a 95% interval: a Welch t interval for group comparisons (it does not assume equal variances) and a paired t interval for matched comparisons. A resampling (bootstrap) interval was also tried; with groups of three to six schools it gives intervals that are too narrow, so it is not used. The intervals are computed in the analysis code for the federal comparisons and from the Excel data file's counts for the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts. Group figures are simple averages of school rates and are not adjusted for the share of students living in campus housing.

Many tests. The report runs well over 100 statistical tests, including 126 yearly tests in Table H2 and the sensitivity checks, without adjustment for multiple comparisons. The Federal Data Comparison's results with p below 0.0001 (all campuses, campuses under 5,000 students and the size-adjusted model) would remain significant even under a strict (Bonferroni) adjustment for 100 to 500 tests (thresholds $p < 0.0005$ to $p < 0.0001$); the size-matched result ($p = 0.0006$) would not, and borderline values ($p = 0.054$ to 0.09) should not be read individually.

IFC campuses and pooled rates. In the Federal Data Comparison, "IFC campuses" are all campuses on NIC's list of campus IFCs that file federal Clery statistics, apart from the exclusions in the Federal Data Comparison, notes, whether or not the IFC operates with the university's approval. Pooled across all students rather than averaged by school, its rates are 2.63 for the schools that banned or never had fraternities and 0.86 for the IFC campuses.

6. Enrollment data

For the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts, total enrollment comes from the U.S. Department of Education's College Navigator, which publishes each school's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) figures for fall 2024 total enrollment (undergraduate and graduate). The same fall 2024 figure is used as the denominator for all three years, because fall 2025 IPEDS data were not yet available for every school. The federal comparisons use the single enrollment figure in the federal Campus Safety and Security data file used for this report (the "Total" enrollment field) for all three years, 2022–2024, so each campus's rate is its three-year total divided by three times that figure.

IPEDS enrollment sometimes covers more than the main campus that the crime statistics describe, for example online students or branch campuses. Where that applies, it is noted in the school's footnote; it makes the published rate somewhat lower than a main-campus-only rate would be.

7. Calculations

- Annual rate per 1,000 students = that year's reports ÷ enrollment × 1,000.
- Three-year average = total reports for the three years ÷ (enrollment × 3) × 1,000 (2023–2025 for the breakouts using schools' own reports; 2022–2024 for federal data). This is equivalent to averaging the three annual rates.
- Group averages = the simple average of the member schools' rates, so each school counts equally (General Note 6).
- Minimum of three schools: every comparison sets a school or group against at least three schools, so that no single school decides a result. Matched comparisons use the three closest campuses in enrollment (five as a check), and no group of fewer than three schools is reported. With a single match, one campus can dominate: among the liberal arts colleges, Franklin & Marshall, the smallest of the eight colleges with an IFC-ISNA, is the closest match for 10 of the 20 colleges without fraternities, and its federal rate (7.56, reflecting 21 reports in 2022, against 12 and 8 in 2023 and 2024) is the match for half the colleges and accounts for about 70% of the matched average, which is 5.40 against 4.12; with three matches it is 3.98, and with five, 3.99. Against all 14 colleges with an IFC, a single match gives 2.79 ($p = 0.012$), three give 3.42 ($p = 0.07$) and five give 3.84 ($p = 0.55$). In the reverse direction, five matches give 4.53 for the colleges without fraternities against 3.80 for the eight with an IFC-ISNA, and 4.76 against 3.66 for all 14 with an IFC. In the Federal Data Comparison a single match gives 3.69 vs. 2.37. This rule was set in October 2026, after these results were seen; the analysis code also prints the single-match results.

Size-matched comparison without reusing matched campuses. In the size-matched comparison an IFC campus can be the closest match for more than one school (with three matches per school, the 72 matches use 56 different campuses, 14 of them more than once), so the 24 comparisons are not fully independent, as the Wilcoxon test assumes. At the suggestion of an independent methods reviewer (Appendix G1), two checks were added (07_reviewer_checks.py). First, matching without replacement: taking the schools hardest to match first (farthest in log enrollment from the median of the 207 private IFC campuses), each was matched with the closest private IFC campuses not yet used (ties broken alphabetically). With one match per school, the schools average 3.69 against 2.37 for their matches

and are higher in 18 of 24 (Wilcoxon p = 0.007; paired 95% interval for the gap +0.33 to +2.30); with three, 3.69 against 2.41, higher in 19 of 24 (p = 0.001; +0.37 to +2.20). Second, the report's own three-per-school matches with standard errors clustered on the matched campus (an intercept-only linear model of the 72 school-minus-campus differences): the average difference is +1.24 (standard error 0.31; p < 0.001; 95% CI +0.63 to +1.84); clustering on both the matched campus and the school gives a standard error of 0.44 (p = 0.005). Both checks were added after the results were seen (section 12). Like the original result, the results without reuse would not remain significant after a strict adjustment for the number of tests (section 5). Appendix H gives both with undergraduate enrollment.

All calculations were done in code from the transcribed counts rather than by hand, and rates are shown rounded to one or two decimals.

Shared-pattern (shuffle) test (How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024). This test uses the 554 of the 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups that have a campus record in the federal data for all 18 years, 2007–2024 (11 lack at least one year; Table H0's period averages leave out up to 9 in any one period). Across these 554, the average campus rate (each campus counted equally) was 0.50 reports per 1,000 students in 2007–2009, 2.06 in 2016–2018 (about 4×; highest single year 2018) and 1.54 in 2022–2024, 25% below the 2016–2018 average (1 − 1.54/2.06); Table H0 gives 0.50, 2.04 and 1.52 for all 565. Each campus's yearly rates were put on a log scale (log of rate + 0.1, so years with no reports count) and measured from that campus's own 18-year average; the strength of the shared pattern is the variance, across the 18 years, of the average of these values over all campuses. Each campus's own 18 values were then reshuffled at random, keeping its level, 2,000 times (seed 2026, as on p. 25); none of the shuffles reached the observed strength (0 of 2,000; p < 0.001). The test shows that campuses' high and low years coincide far more than chance would produce; it does not show why. A change that reached every campus in the same year, such as the 2014 change in Clery categories, would by itself produce some shared pattern. Of the 553 campuses whose rate varies, 538 (97%) have yearly rates positively correlated with the 554-campus average (median correlation 0.58): they tended to report more in the years when the average was higher, which does not mean that each campus moved the same way every year (05_shared_wave.py).

8. Judgment calls

Several choices in this report could reasonably have gone either way, and they do not all point in the same direction. Some raise the rates of the schools without fraternities relative to those of the schools with them: not counting Yeshiva University (with it, the National Universities Breakout's group without fraternities averages 1.25 instead of 1.57, and p = 0.54 instead of 0.13; Federal Data Comparison, notes); including Virginia in the Liberal Arts Breakout's region (Table 3b); counting Harvard and Princeton, whose rates are below the average of the schools without fraternities (Table 4), in neither group; and using total rather than undergraduate enrollment, which lowers rates at universities with large graduate populations (General Note 4; Appendix H). Others lower them: counting Soka University of America, whose rate is the lowest of the liberal arts colleges without fraternities (without it, those colleges average 4.30 instead of 4.12), and the single-report rule, which removes Caltech (with every excluded school included, the National Universities Breakout is significant, p = 0.047 instead of 0.13; section 13). The same rule works the other way in two results: it removes Villanova, and with Villanova included the Catholic Universities Breakout's comparison-group result would reverse direction; among campuses with 5,000 or more students it also widens the gap slightly (1.57 vs. 0.84, against 1.57 vs. 0.88 with every school included; Table M2). Each section shows the principal alternatives (section 5). Three rules, two cutoffs and the Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition were set after the results were first seen (section 12). The three rules are: excluding schools whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts (section 13), which removes one school without fraternities and nine with them, and Table M2 shows its effect on each result; requiring every comparison to set a school or group against at least three schools (section 7), which sets aside one single-match result pointing each way; and not counting colleges whose undergraduates are all men or all women on either side, which removes Yeshiva University, Hampden-Sydney and Wabash, with the results with them given in the Federal Data Comparison, notes. Four well-known schools without fraternities that fall outside the rankings are described in Appendix D as case studies and are not in any comparison.

9. Definition of IFC-ISNA, and the Liberal Arts Breakout

Definition of IFC-ISNA (used in every breakout and in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison). Several comparisons separate schools that have an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation (IFC-ISNA) from other schools with fraternities. A school has an IFC-ISNA only if it meets all three of these criteria: (1) institutional approval: an Interfraternity Council (IFC) operates with the school's approval; (2) national affiliation: a majority of the IFC's chapters belong to a national or international fraternity, so that most chapters operate with a national organization's support; and (3) institutional staffing: the school employs at least one full-time professional staff member whose

title is specific to fraternity/sorority life (whatever the office is called; titles that also cover other student-life duties are counted, because schools in the Northeast often use combined titles). Staff are confirmed from the school's own pages or, where staff are not listed there, a third-party source showing the position filled; a job posting alone (Davidson) does not confirm it. In short, an IFC-ISNA is an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff. Criteria (1) and (3) together are the institutional support in the term's name. The term describes a school's Interfraternity Council only; it is not a judgment of fraternity/sorority life organized under other councils. Criterion (1) also requires that most of a campus's fraternities belong to the approved IFC. Criterion (1)'s "most" is read as more than half. Where most of a campus's fraternities are outside the approved IFC (USC, 16 of 22, beginning in 2022; Colorado Boulder, 21 of 31 in 2024), the campus is not counted as having an IFC-ISNA: those chapters and their houses are outside the university's oversight and may be outside its Clery statistics, so the campus's rate cannot be attributed to either council. Buffalo (7 of 12 fraternities in the approved IFC) and Nevada–Reno (7 of 13) meet this criterion, as do Penn State (28 in the approved IFC; 8 operating outside it in 2025) and Michigan (21 in the approved IFC in 2025–26; up to 10 others left or lost approval, on the university's November 2024 list). Each school was checked against its own web pages in October 2026: criteria (1) and (2) for 2023–2025 where sources allow, otherwise as of October 2026, and criterion (3) as of October 2026, in every breakout. The Federal Data Comparison does not apply these criteria: it includes every campus on NIC's list of campus IFCs.

The Liberal Arts Breakout is included because most schools without fraternities are small residential liberal arts colleges, which report higher Clery rates per student in part because of their structure (General Note 2). To compare similar colleges, fraternity/sorority life staffing was checked on each college's website in October 2026. The breakout compares the six colleges that eliminated fraternities (Amherst, Bowdoin, Colby, Middlebury, Swarthmore and Williams, in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and Pennsylvania) with all top-35 National Liberal Arts Colleges with an IFC-ISNA in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic, including Virginia (U.S. News & World Report's 2027 list). All of those with an IFC-ISNA, as defined above, are shown (six colleges). The region and the top-35 cutoff were set after the results were first seen (section 12); Table 3b gives the result under other peer definitions. Wesleyan University was reviewed and excluded; the reason is given in "Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included," Part II, p. 27.

For the six colleges with an IFC-ISNA, figures were taken from each college's fall 2026 Annual Security Report on October 17, 2026, using the same offense categories, geographies, enrollment source (fall 2024 IPEDS) and calculations as for the six colleges without fraternities. Each college's figures were checked against images of its tables (Source Documentation file, items B1–B6) and its 2023 and 2024 figures against its federal submission: five of the six match exactly, and the one difference (a single stalking report at Washington and Lee) reflects a revision in its 2026 report.

10. Housing requirements and fraternity participation

For Tables 2b and 2c, each of the 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges in Table 2 was checked in October 2026. Housing requirements were taken from each college's housing policy, residential-life pages or student handbook (for Amherst and Claremont McKenna, which are counted as "not confirmed," only a third-party college profile, collegedata.com, was found); a college is counted as requiring four years only where an official page states the requirement, with narrow exceptions such as students living with family nearby, married students or older students. Fraternity participation is the average of the shares of undergraduate men in fraternities and women in sororities in each college's Common Data Set (item F1); where the Common Data Set gives no figure, or one that contradicts the college's own published count (Franklin & Marshall and Trinity College), the college's own fraternity and sorority life pages are used; third-party figures were not used. The page used for each college is listed in inputs/lac_housing_fsl.csv in the analysis code, and the figures are in Table A2. Both measures are current (2024–2026), not for the years of the Clery data, and the 25% line in Table 2c was chosen after the data were seen; Table 2c and Figure A1 show the full range.

11. Ivy League Breakout

All eight Ivy League universities have fraternities; all eight were reviewed, so no selection was involved; Dartmouth is excluded under section 13. Each was classified with the same three criteria as the Liberal Arts Breakout, set before any group averages were calculated; councils and chapter affiliations were checked on each university's fraternity/sorority life pages and in student newspapers, and staff titles on each university's website, in October 2026. Figures were extracted from the text embedded in each university's fall 2026 report on October 17, 2026, matched to year and location columns, and checked against each report's printed totals and against each university's federal submission for 2023 and 2024 (see the breakout's data-checks note).

12. Federal Data Comparison, and choices made after the results were first seen or while the comparisons were being calculated

The Federal Data Comparison is the report's broadest test: it compares the top-ranked schools that banned or never had fraternities with the 508 IFC campuses on NIC's list of campus IFCs rather than a selected set, and the National Universities Breakout applies the same data to top-100 national universities, comparing them only with universities that have an IFC-ISNA and whose Clery statistics include any chapter houses. The campus list (NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils, October 2026) and the method were fixed before any rates were calculated, and inclusion did not depend on any campus's figures, with three exceptions, all adopted afterward and applied to both groups: the exclusion of schools whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts (section 13; Table M2 gives the results without it; without it, the Catholic Universities Breakout's comparison-group result reverses direction and the National Universities Breakout becomes statistically significant, p = 0.047), matching each school with three IFC campuses rather than one, under the minimum of three schools (section 7, which gives the single-match results) and the single-sex rule (sections 2 and 8). Two cutoffs used in the liberal arts checks were also chosen after the data were seen: the 25% participation line (Table 2c) and the 90% dormitory-capacity line (dormitory capacity as a share of enrollment, section 5). The Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition (Northeast and Mid-Atlantic colleges in the top 35, Table 3b) was also set after the results were first seen. Three rules, two cutoffs and the Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition were set after the results were first seen; the further choices listed below were also made after, or while, the comparisons were being calculated. Five other choices were made while the comparisons were being calculated. Each has been recorded and is presented in this report, with the result without it; this report does not claim that any of them was made before its result was seen. The direction of every result is unchanged under each of these five choices; the significance of one changes (the larger-campus split is significant at a 2,500- or 3,000-student line). The five choices are: the 5,000-student line for the size split (Table 1c: at 2,500 or 3,000 students the larger-campus gap is significant, at 10,000 it is not); counting Boston College, which had at most one chapter operating without approval, as having no fraternities (without it, national universities 3 vs. 75: 1.52 vs. 0.98, p = 0.29; Catholic schools 3 vs. 3, p = 1.00; federal 23 vs. 508, p < 0.001); the chapter-house rule (comparison-group schools' Clery statistics must include any chapter houses; without it, national universities 4 vs. 80 (the 75 plus the five whose chapter-house coverage was not confirmed: Buffalo, Creighton, Stevens, UC Berkeley and UC Santa Barbara; not the 80 of Tables H2 and M2, which add the five excluded under the single-report rule): 1.57 vs. 0.99, p = 0.13; Catholic schools 4 vs. 4 (Creighton added): 1.30 vs. 1.11, p = 0.89); Swarthmore's 2014–2018 "before" period (Appendix E; starting later narrows the difference from the other 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges, Tables E1 and E2); and showing Appendix E's 2018 comparison with and without Holy Cross, a college without fraternities (Appendix E, point 4). Also chosen after results were seen: judging the direction of yearly tests by group medians (Table H2), the Welch interval (for the difference in group averages) in place of a bootstrap interval (section 5), and the outlier screen (section 13). The four-year housing comparison (Table 2b) and its criterion (a requirement stated on an official college page) were set before the results were first seen. The year-by-year extensions to 2007–2024 of the size-matched comparison, the Liberal Arts Breakout and the four-year housing comparison (Table H2) were added after the study results were seen; the table's note shows the size-matched comparison with the 2024 matches kept for every year and the Liberal Arts Breakout with Swarthmore left out in every year. The shared-pattern (shuffle) test of the 2007–2024 record (section 7; 05_shared_wave.py) was also added after all other results had been seen; it compares no groups and changes no result. Two checks suggested by the independent methods reviewer were added after the review of October 22, 2026 (Appendix G1): the size-matched comparison without reused matches and with cluster-robust standard errors (section 7) and the results with undergraduate enrollment (Appendix H); neither changes a conclusion (Appendix H notes one tie). The check of fraternity/sorority participation at SEC universities (Appendix I) was added at NIC's initiative. This check was run after the report was sent to the independent methods reviewer. NIC then discussed it with the reviewer and, for the integrity of the report, presents it only as an appendix, referenced from the participation finding, rather than as a finding of the report. Appendix J, a descriptive table of yearly totals for all 565 campuses, was also added after the review. An enrollment check of the four-year housing comparison (Table 2b) was also added after the review; it changes no result. So were Appendices K and L. The placement of Wesleyan University in neither group was also decided while the comparisons were being calculated (Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included, Part II). Because the schools' own reports for 2025 are not yet in the federal data, both groups are measured on the U.S. Department of Education's data for 2022–2024, including the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities, so that every campus is measured from the same source, years and enrollment field. Campus records were matched by name, state and campus; ten randomly chosen campuses were re-read directly from the federal file and matched exactly. Criterion (1)'s "most" (section 9) is read as more than half of a campus's fraternities; the counts were checked in October 2026, and several are current figures, not dated to 2023–2025. Under this reading the University at Buffalo meets criterion (1); it is not in the National Universities Breakout's comparison group because its chapter-house coverage could not be confirmed, so no comparison depends on this reading (the check without the chapter-house rule has 80 universities).

13. Schools excluded for a single report with many counts

Clery statistics count each incident, not each victim or offender, and count it in the year it is reported. One survivor reporting repeated abuse over months or years, or one investigation of a former employee, can therefore add dozens or hundreds of offenses to a campus's count in a single year. The study years are 2022–2025 (federal data for 2022–2024 and schools' own reports for 2023–2025). A school is excluded, as a whole, from every comparison of the study years if its statistics for any year from 2022 to 2025 include a documented single report, single offender or single matter (one investigation, or incidents involving the same individuals) that accounts for 15 or more counts. Ten schools meet this rule: one that banned or never had fraternities (Caltech) and nine with IFCs. The whole school is removed, not only the case, so that this report adjusts no school's published counts. As a share of each group, the exclusion removed 1 of 25 schools without fraternities vs. 9 of 517 IFC campuses in the Federal Data Comparison; 1 of 5 vs. 5 of 80 in the National Universities Breakout; in the Ivy League Breakout, where all eight have fraternities, 1 of 5 without an IFC-ISNA vs. 0 of 3 with one (Dartmouth); and 0 of 4 vs. 1 of 4 in the Catholic Universities Breakout (Villanova). Florida's case is in 2025, outside the federal years used for it. It is excluded because the rule covers every study year, 2022–2025, for every school; with Florida restored, the Federal Data Comparison is 24 vs. 509: 3.69 vs. 1.31 ($p < 0.001$), campuses of 5,000 or more students 1.57 vs. 0.84 ($p = 0.054$) and the National Universities Breakout 4 vs. 76: 1.57 vs. 0.98 ($p = 0.12$), so no result changes. 2025 cases could be found only in the 2026 reports read for this study. As a result, the rule reached 2025, and footnoted 2022 cases, only at schools whose reports were read (the breakout schools and the universities checked for chapter houses); other IFC campuses rest on the federal screen below. This is the unevenness that keeps the rule out of the 2007–2024 record; here it is limited to two years, and Florida, the only school excluded for a 2025 case alone, is shown restored above. The rule is not applied to the historical record in The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024, for the reason given there.

These are reported offenses, and each school counted them as the Clery Act requires; this report makes no finding about any individual case. They are excluded here because a single case, recorded as dozens or hundreds of separate counts, would outweigh everything else a campus reported, and this report asks whether the overall pattern of reports differs between campuses with and without fraternities, not how one case was counted.

Outliers were found in two ways. Every campus's federal figures for 2022–2024 were scanned for a year with at least 15 sex offense reports and at least three times the average of its other two years, or at least 20 more than that average and at least twice it; and the footnotes of every annual security report read for this study were checked for multi-count cases. A school was excluded only where its own report, or the school as quoted in published coverage, attributes the count to a single report or offender. A spike without such a source stays in: Transylvania University's 2022 count (30 rapes and 12 fondlings) is used as reported, because no source reviewed attributes it to a single report or offender. Smaller multi-count cases (for example, a case counted as 5 rapes) are left as reported. The screen flags 32 campuses. Six of them are among the ten excluded schools; the other four excluded schools were identified from their own reports (Table M1). The remaining 26 flagged campuses are used as reported and listed in the Excel file. For the three in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison or the size-matched comparison (Union and Middlebury; Willamette, a size match), no source reviewed attributes the count to a single report or offender: Union's (2022) and Willamette's (2023) own reports show no such note, and Middlebury's reports covering 2022 were not available, so its 2022 count rests on federal data and coverage; of the other 23, Transylvania's sources were reviewed (above), and 22 were not individually reviewed.

This rule was adopted in October 2026, after the data had been collected and the comparisons first calculated, when a review of outliers found that a few single cases accounted for most of some campuses' counts. Because it was not set in advance, the results with every school included are shown below. One result changes significance: the National Universities Breakout is statistically significant with every school included ($p = 0.047$) but not as used in this report ($p = 0.13$), because Caltech, which eliminated fraternities and is excluded, has a high rate (6.32). Every comparison points the same way either way except the Catholic Universities Breakout's comparison-group result, which reverses when Villanova is included. In most comparisons the exclusions narrowed the gap; in the Catholic Universities Breakout and among campuses with 5,000 or more students they widened it.

Table M1. The ten schools excluded for a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts, study years 2022–2025

School	Group	Year	Count that year	Attributed to a single report or offender	Source
Caltech	Banned or never had	2022	26 fondling	20 from one report	Caltech, 2024 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
Ohio State	IFC campus	2023	366 fondling	300 from one matter that, according to the university, "resulted in the separation of two employees"	The Lantern (Ohio State student newspaper), October 2025
NC State	IFC campus	2022	108 fondling	75 to 100 from one report concerning a former employee	NC State, October 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
Villanova	IFC campus	2023	66 rapes	56 from one report	The Villanovan (student newspaper), interview with the university's police chief
Utah	IFC campus	2023 and 2024	175 rapes (2023); 146 rapes (2024)	150 (2023) and 110 (2024) from one survivor's reports	University of Utah, "2024 crime statistics reports released" (@theU), and Deseret News, September 19, 2024
Florida Tech	IFC campus	2023	124 fondling	122 from two reports (47 and 75), each one victim and one suspect; each report alone is 15 or more	Florida Tech, 2024 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
Dartmouth	IFC campus	2024 and 2025	21 fondling (2024); 19 rapes (2025)	one report accounts for all 19 rapes (2025) and another for most or all of the 21 fondlings (2024)	Dartmouth, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
Michigan State	IFC campus	2023–2025	30 sex offenses (2023–2025; 24 in 2023)	24 of the 2023 count relate to a former university physician's case (the university's footnote); the other 6 (2024–2025) are not attributed to it	Michigan State, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
Florida	IFC campus	2025	108 sex offenses	70 rapes from one case (one offender, one victim)	University of Florida, 2026 crime statistics
UVA Wise	IFC campus	2024	49 fondling	all 49 from incidents involving the same individuals	UVA Wise, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Full source citations are in Sources (under "Excluded for a single report with many counts"). The reason is quoted from the school's own report, or for Ohio State and Villanova from published coverage quoting the school, and for Utah from the university's own announcement and published coverage. The Source Documentation file (section D) reproduces the footnotes for Caltech, Michigan State, Florida and Dartmouth. NIC records (not published) show that Villanova has no fraternity chapter houses; it would otherwise have met all the National Universities Breakout criteria.

Table M2. Results with and without the ten excluded schools: sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024 (Ivy League: schools' own reports, 2023–2025)

Comparison (banned or never had vs. with fraternities; Ivy League, where all have fraternities: without vs. with an IFC-ISNA, an Interfraternity Council (IFC) with institutional support and national affiliation)	All schools included (published counts, no exclusions)	Schools in Table M1 excluded (as used in this report)
Federal Data Comparison (federal data, 2022–2024)	25 vs. 517: 3.80 vs. 1.35 ($p < 0.001$)	**24 vs. 508: 3.69 vs. 1.31 ($p < 0.001$)**
Size-matched comparison (three closest private IFC campuses)	3.80 vs. 2.53; higher in 21 of 25 ($p < 0.001$)	**3.69 vs. 2.46; higher in 20 of 24 ($p < 0.001$)**
Size-adjusted model (rate ratio)	1.94 ($p < 0.001$)	**1.91 ($p < 0.001$)**
Campuses with fewer than 5,000 students	21 vs. 155: 4.22 vs. 2.43 ($p < 0.001$)	**20 vs. 154: 4.12 vs. 2.39 ($p < 0.001$)**
Campuses with 5,000 or more students	4 vs. 362: 1.57 vs. 0.88 ($p = 0.064$)	**4 vs. 354: 1.57 vs. 0.84 ($p = 0.054$)**
National Universities Breakout	5 vs. 80: 2.52 vs. 1.05 ($p = 0.047$)	**4 vs. 75: 1.57 vs. 0.98 ($p = 0.13$)**
Private universities only	5 vs. 37: 2.52 vs. 1.15 ($p = 0.12$)	**4 vs. 36: 1.57 vs. 1.10 ($p = 0.29$)**
Catholic Universities Breakout (comparison group)	4 vs. 4 (Villanova added): 1.30 vs. 1.49 (direction reverses; $p = 0.89$, exact)	**4 vs. 3: 1.30 vs. 1.02 ($p = 0.86$, exact)**
Catholic universities with an IFC (all seven; six with Villanova excluded)	4 vs. 7: 1.30 vs. 1.25 ($p = 0.79$, exact)	**4 vs. 6: 1.30 vs. 0.98 ($p = 0.48$, exact)**
Ivy League Breakout (all eight universities have fraternities; without vs. with an IFC-ISNA)	5 vs. 3 (Dartmouth added): 2.23 vs. 0.87 ($p = 0.25$, exact)	**4 vs. 3: 2.00 vs. 0.87 ($p = 0.40$, exact)**
Liberal Arts Breakout; Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Table 2)	No school excluded	**Unchanged**

Table M3. Four of the results in Table M2 at single-report thresholds of 10, 25 and 50 counts: sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024 (Ivy League: schools' own reports, 2023–2025); number of schools excluded at each threshold in the column heading

The 15-count threshold is a choice. The table shows the results if the rule were set at 10, 25 or 50 counts from a single report or offender. At 10, no other school is known to qualify (no single report of 10 to 14 counts was found, though the search was designed for larger cases). The rule applies to each year separately. At 25, Caltech (20), Dartmouth (19 and 21) and Michigan State (24 in 2023) return; at 50, UVA Wise (49) also returns. Each comparison shown points the same way at every threshold. One result changes significance: at 25 and 50 counts, when Caltech returns, the National Universities Breakout becomes statistically significant (p = 0.037). With 4 vs. 3 schools (the Catholic Universities Breakout at every threshold; the Ivy League Breakout at 10 and 15 counts) the exact test cannot give a p-value below 0.057; at 5 vs. 3 (Ivy League with Dartmouth, 25 and 50 counts) it could, but the exact p is 0.25.

Comparison	10 counts (10 schools excluded)	15 counts, used in this report (10 schools excluded)	25 counts (7 schools excluded)	50 counts (6 schools excluded)
Federal Data Comparison	24 vs. 508: 3.69 vs. 1.31 (p < 0.001)	**24 vs. 508: 3.69 vs. 1.31 (p < 0.001)**	25 vs. 510: 3.80 vs. 1.31 (p < 0.001)	25 vs. 511: 3.80 vs. 1.32 (p < 0.001)
National Universities Breakout	4 vs. 75: 1.57 vs. 0.98 (p = 0.13)	**4 vs. 75: 1.57 vs. 0.98 (p = 0.13)**	5 vs. 76: 2.52 vs. 0.99 (p = 0.037)	5 vs. 76: 2.52 vs. 0.99 (p = 0.037)
Ivy League Breakout (all eight have fraternities; without vs. with an IFC-ISNA)	4 vs. 3: 2.00 vs. 0.87 (p = 0.40, exact)	**4 vs. 3: 2.00 vs. 0.87 (p = 0.40, exact)**	5 vs. 3 (Dartmouth added): 2.23 vs. 0.87 (p = 0.25, exact)	5 vs. 3 (Dartmouth added): 2.23 vs. 0.87 (p = 0.25, exact)
Catholic Universities Breakout	4 vs. 3: 1.30 vs. 1.02 (p = 0.86, exact)	**4 vs. 3: 1.30 vs. 1.02 (p = 0.86, exact)**	4 vs. 3: 1.30 vs. 1.02 (p = 0.86, exact)	4 vs. 3: 1.30 vs. 1.02 (p = 0.86, exact)

14. Limitations

Clery statistics measure reports, not how often incidents occur, and they exclude most incidents in privately owned off-campus housing. Incidents in houses that fraternity members rent privately, where the chapter neither owns nor controls the house, are outside Clery statistics at any school; if such houses are more common where fraternities exist, these omissions would lower rates more on the side with fraternities. Differences between schools reflect campus structure, reporting culture and classification practices as well as actual incidents; see the General Notes. Other limits, each discussed where it arises: the schools were selected by stated rules, not sampled at random, and several groups are small (each breakout); residential life, the most plausible alternative explanation the data can test, could not be measured for the comparisons that use federal data (section 5); whether IFC campuses' statistics include their chapter houses could not be verified for each of the 508 (Federal Data Comparison, notes); fraternity/sorority life staffing was checked as of October 2026, not for 2023–2025 (Liberal Arts Breakout notes); housing requirements and fraternity participation are current figures, not for the years of the Clery data (section 10); and three rules, two cutoffs and the Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition were set after the results were first seen (section 12). The historical figures in The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024 and Appendices E and F come from federal data alone, were not checked against each school's own report, and define groups by each school's status today for every year. This report was produced by North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC) staff and Claude Opus 5.5, an AI model made by Anthropic, which located the reports, transcribed and cross-checked the tables, and performed the calculations.

General Notes

1. These are reports, not prevalence. Clery statistics count incidents reported to campus police, local police or designated campus security authorities, whether or not they were investigated or adjudicated, and include incidents involving non-students. Campus climate surveys generally identify far more incidents than are reported under Clery. A higher rate can reflect more incidents, a stronger reporting culture, or both.

2. Small residential colleges report higher rates per student. Clery counts only incidents on campus, on certain university-owned or student-organization property, and on adjacent public property; incidents in off-campus apartments are not counted. At the smaller residential campuses in this report, such as most top-50 liberal arts colleges, a large share of students live on campus, so a larger share of incidents falls inside the geography Clery counts, while at the large public universities most students live off campus. In addition, a few reports move a small college's rate substantially from year to year. Among top-50 liberal arts colleges that require students to live in college housing all four years, colleges with and without fraternities report nearly identical rates (Table 2b), which is consistent with residential life contributing to the difference between the groups, though these comparisons do not measure how much. Published Common Data Set figures do not consistently state whether chapter-house residents are counted as living in college housing, so a precise adjustment for residence cannot be calculated for all

campuses (Methodology, section 5). The size-matched comparison in the Federal Data Comparison, among private campuses of similar size, still finds higher rates at the schools without fraternities, although that comparison does not account for residential share. Comparisons are most meaningful among schools of similar size and residential pattern.

3. Classification differs by school. Schools classify chapter houses differently (on-campus housing at some schools, "noncampus" property at others). Totals here include all Clery geographies, so the overall comparison is consistent, but on-campus/noncampus breakdowns are not comparable across schools.

4. Enrollment denominators. The Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts use each school's fall 2024 total enrollment from College Navigator (IPEDS) for all three years, so 2023 and 2025 rates use the fall 2024 figure; the federal comparisons use the single enrollment figure in the federal Campus Safety and Security data file for all three years, 2022–2024. Graduate students are included in every school's enrollment, which lowers rates at universities with large graduate populations; Table 3d (Methodology, section 5) gives the Liberal Arts Breakout result with undergraduate enrollment, and Table 4b (Ivy League Breakout: Notes) gives the Ivy League result; Appendix H gives every major comparison with undergraduate enrollment.

5. Single cases counted many times. Clery counts each incident, not each victim, in the year it is reported, so one survivor reporting repeated abuse over a long period, or one investigation of a former employee, can add dozens or hundreds of offenses to a campus's count. Florida's 2025 statistics, for example, include one case counted as 70 rapes and 71 domestic violence offenses, and Ohio State's 2023 statistics include 300 fondling reports from one matter that, according to the university, resulted in the separation of two employees. Schools whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts are excluded from every comparison of the study years (Methodology, section 13; the historical record in The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024 includes every school, for the reason given there). Smaller multi-count cases remain in the counts as published.

6. Group averages. Group averages in this report are simple averages of each school's rate, so every school counts equally. Pooled rates (total reports ÷ total student-years), which give larger campuses more weight, are given where noted (for example, Table 2). Either way, the comparisons are affected by school type: small residential campuses, where a larger share of incidents falls within Clery geography, are more common among the schools without fraternities (General Note 2).

7. Verification. How the figures were collected and checked, including the federal cross-check, is described in Methodology, section 4; every school's source is in Appendix B, and every figure's source trail in the Source Documentation and Excel file.

8. What this report does and does not measure. Research on individual students generally finds that fraternity membership is associated with more rape-supportive attitudes and, to a smaller degree, with more self-reported sexual aggression: a meta-analysis found a moderate association with attitudes and a smaller one with behavior, varying across studies (Murnen and Kohlman, 2007; see also Seabrook, Ward and Giaccardi, 2018, and, on victimization, Minow and Einolf, 2009). This report does not address individual risk. Clery statistics are the only measure of sexual offenses that every college receiving federal student aid must collect under the same federal definitions and publish for each campus every year. National surveys, such as campus climate surveys, ask students directly about their attitudes and experiences and typically identify far more incidents than are ever reported to campus officials or police; but they are conducted at selected institutions, use differing questions and methods, and are rarely published in a form that allows campus-by-campus comparison. Clery statistics undercount incidents, but every school counts them under the same federal definitions, which is why they are used here. The question here is whether campuses that banned or never had fraternities report fewer sex offenses overall. Among the campuses in this report, they do not.

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Appendix A. Liberal Arts Colleges: Report Counts, Housing Requirements and Fraternity Participation

Purpose. This appendix gives the underlying counts for the six colleges without fraternities in the Liberal Arts Breakout (Table A1), the housing requirement and fraternity participation of each top-50 liberal arts college in Tables 2–2c (Table A2), and a chart of fraternity participation and report rates (Figure A1).

This table gives, for each of the six colleges without fraternities in the Liberal Arts Breakout, the underlying report counts and enrollment and notes on individual colleges. The source trail for every figure (the report and page used, every figure as printed by Clery geography, and, where captured, images of the source tables) is in the companion Source Documentation file, section A.

Table A1. Liberal Arts Breakout: the six colleges that eliminated fraternities, underlying report counts and enrollment, schools' own reports, 2023–2025

School (main campus)	Enrollment used[1]	Sex offense reports (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape)[2]			Broader measure reports (sex offenses + dating violence, domestic violence, stalking)[3]			3-year totals	
		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	Sex	Broader
Amherst College[4]	1,914	15	11	9	18	18	12	**35**	**48**
Swarthmore College[5]	1,623	13	4	9	29	12	23	**26**	**64**
Colby College[6]	2,412	12	10	13	18	22	19	**35**	**59**
Bowdoin College[7]	1,881	8	11	5	13	12	11	**24**	**36**
Williams College[8]	2,164	11	10	4	27	18	14	**25**	**59**
Middlebury College[9]	2,803	6	7	10	19	17	20	**23**	**56**

Notes to Table A1 (notes on individual colleges)

1 Rate per 1,000 students = reports ÷ enrollment × 1,000. The three-year average divides total reports for 2023–2025 by three years of enrollment. Every college uses its fall 2024 total enrollment for all three years, from the U.S. Department of Education's College Navigator (IPEDS); see General Note 4.

2 Sex offense reports = Clery Act counts of rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape, summed across all Clery geographies reported for the main campus (on campus, including residence halls; noncampus; and public property). Incest was zero at every school in every year.

3 The broader measure adds the three Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses Clery requires schools to report: dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

4 Amherst College: Amherst's report is titled "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2025" but contains statistics for calendar years 2023–2025 ("Disclosure of Crime Statistics 2023–2025," printed pp. 49–51; PDF pp. 51, 53). Amherst is a small residential college where nearly all students live on campus, inside the geography Clery counts; see General Note 2. Counts: rape 8 / 7 / 5; fondling 7 / 4 / 4 (2023 / 2024 / 2025).

5 Swarthmore College: 2026 Annual Fire Safety and Security Report, "Criminal Offenses" table (printed p. 48; PDF p. 49). All counts are on campus; noncampus and public property were zero. Rape 9 / 0 / 2; fondling 4 / 4 / 7 (2023 / 2024 / 2025). Small residential college; see General Note 2.

6 Colby College: 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, "Clery Act Crime Statistics" (PDF p. 22) and "VAWA Statistics" (PDF p. 25). All reports were in campus residences; noncampus and public property were zero. Rape 9 / 6 / 11; fondling 3 / 4 / 2 (2023 / 2024 / 2025). Small residential college; see General Note 2.

7 Bowdoin College: Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for the 2026–2027 academic year (statistics for 2023–2025), "Clery Crime Stats – Criminal Offenses" (printed pp. 17–18) and "VAWA Offenses" (printed p. 19). A separate statistics-only PDF on Bowdoin's website still shows 2022–2024 figures; the full report is used. All sex offenses and VAWA offenses were on campus. Rape 5 / 4 / 3; fondling 3 / 7 / 2 (2023 / 2024 / 2025). Small residential college; see General Note 2.

8 Williams College: 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, main campus tables for 2023, 2024 and 2025 (PDF pp. 85–87); the Williams-Mystic program's separate tables (PDF pp. 89–92) are excluded. The tables are printed as images and were read visually. Rape 6 / 5 / 0; fondling 5 / 5 / 4 (2025 includes 2 on public property). The report marks 2023 stalking (13) with a note that several reports involved repeat offenders. Small residential college; see General Note 2.

9 Middlebury College: Middlebury, Vermont campus report (Middlebury's criminal offense table, printed p. 29; VAWA table, p. 31); Bread Loaf and the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey publish separate reports and are excluded. Rape 6 / 6 / 9; fondling 0 / 1 / 1. Domestic violence rose from 0 to 7 in 2025; the report attributes the change to a clarification of state law. One 2024 crime was reported and unfounded. IPEDS enrollment is 2,803, of whom 2,760 are undergraduates. Small residential college; see General Note 2.

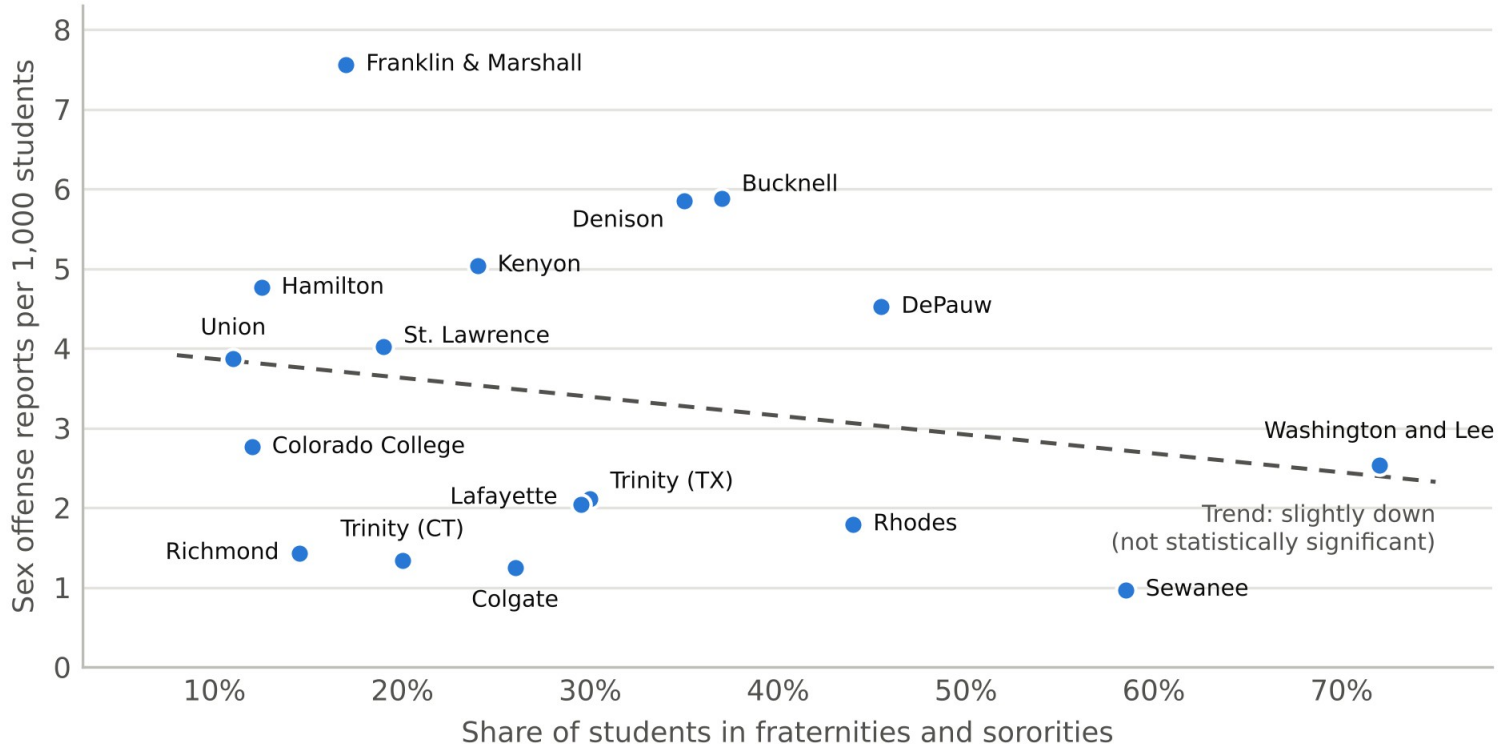
Table A2. The 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges compared (20 without fraternities, 20 with them; Table 1b lists the other 13): housing requirement, fraternity participation, dormitory capacity, chapter houses and federal report rate, 2022–2024

College	Fraternities	Housing requirement (Table 2b)	Share of students in fraternities and sororities (Table 2c)	Source of the share	Dormitory capacity, % of enrollment (IPEDS 2024)	Chapter houses where students live, 2022–2024	Rate per 1,000, 2022–2024
Carleton College	No fraternities	Four years	—		89.8%	—	**7.68**
Amherst College	No fraternities	Not confirmed	—		100.9%	—	**7.31**
Vassar College	No fraternities	Not confirmed	—		99.9%	—	**5.82**
Connecticut College	No fraternities	Four years	—		95.8%	—	**5.19**
Macalester College	No fraternities	Two years	—		58.8%	—	**4.83**
Williams College	No fraternities	Four years	—		99.8%	—	**4.78**
Bates College	No fraternities	Four years	—		100.6%	—	**4.73**
Swarthmore College	No fraternities	One year	—		97.7%	—	**4.52**
Bowdoin College	No fraternities	Four years	—		99.7%	—	**4.43**
Haverford College	No fraternities	Not confirmed	—		99.7%	—	**4.43**
Middlebury College	No fraternities	Four years	—		94.7%	—	**4.40**
Colby College	No fraternities	Four years	—		97.7%	—	**4.28**
St. Olaf College	No fraternities	Four years	—		96.5%	—	**4.16**
Claremont McKenna College	No fraternities	Not confirmed	—		94.5%	—	**3.83**
Harvey Mudd College	No fraternities	Not confirmed	—		97.1%	—	**2.80**
Pitzer College	No fraternities	Four years	—		80.4%	—	**2.42**
Grinnell College	No fraternities	Four years	—		76.8%	—	**2.24**
Skidmore College	No fraternities	Two years	—		81.8%	—	**1.97**
College of the Holy Cross	No fraternities	Two years	—		90.7%	—	**1.81**
Soka University of America	No fraternities	Not confirmed	—		115.6%	—	**0.67**
Washington and Lee University	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Three years	72%	Common Data Set 2024-25	66.0%	On federal housing list	**2.53**
The University of the South (Sewanee)	IFC	Not confirmed	58.5%	Common Data Set 2024-25	104.4%	On federal housing list	**0.97**
DePauw University	IFC	Four years	45.5%	Common Data Set 2025-26	64.9%	Some not on list	**4.52**
Rhodes College	IFC	Three years	44%	College page (more than 44%)	86.7%	Not residential	**1.79**
Bucknell University	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Four years	37%	Common Data Set 2024-25	89.1%	On federal housing list	**5.88**
Denison University	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Four years	35%	College page	103.4%	Not residential	**5.85**
Trinity University	Fraternities, no IFC	Three years	30%	College page	78.0%	None found	**2.11**
Lafayette College	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Four years	29.5%	Common Data Set 2024-25	94.5%	On federal housing list	**2.04**
Colgate University	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Four years	26%	College page	89.9%	On federal housing list	**1.25**
Kenyon College	IFC	Four years	24%	Common Data Set 2024-25	88.3%	On federal housing list	**5.04**
Trinity College	Fraternities, no IFC	Not confirmed	20%	College page (Common Data Set reports 0%)	85.7%	Some not on list	**1.34**
St. Lawrence University	IFC	Four years	19%	College page	114.1%	On federal housing list	**4.02**
Franklin & Marshall College	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Four years	17%	College page (more than 300 members; enrollment 1,808)	113.4%	On federal housing list	**7.56**
University of Richmond	IFC; IFC-ISNA	None	14.5%	Common Data Set 2024-25	77.9%	None found	**1.43**
Hamilton College	Fraternities, no IFC	Four years	12.5%	Common Data Set 2024-25	101.2%	Not residential	**4.76**
Colorado College	Fraternities, no IFC	Three years	12%	College page	82.8%	Some not on list	**2.76**

College	Fraternities	Housing requirement (Table 2b)	Share of students in fraternities and sororities (Table 2c)	Source of the share	Dormitory capacity, % of enrollment (IPEDS 2024)	Chapter houses where students live, 2022–2024	Rate per 1,000, 2022–2024
Union College	IFC; IFC-ISNA	Four years	11%	Common Data Set 2024-25	99.7%	On federal housing list	**3.87**
Davidson College	IFC	Not confirmed	Not published	No official figure	95.7%	Not residential	**4.46**
Pomona College	Fraternities, no IFC	Two years	Not published	Not published	94.8%	None found	**3.53**
Occidental College	Fraternities, no IFC	Three years	Not published	Not published (Common Data Set blank)	87.7%	On federal housing list	**3.19**

Fraternities: "IFC" means an Interfraternity Council on NIC's list; "IFC-ISNA" marks the 8 colleges whose IFC has institutional support and national affiliation (Methodology, section 9). Chapter houses: "On federal housing list" means every chapter house where students live is on the federal list of on-campus student housing; "Some not on list" means at least one is not. Housing requirement: the number of years undergraduates must live in college housing, from each college's housing policy or student handbook as published in October 2026 (inputs/lac_housing_fsl.csv in the analysis code gives the page used for each college). "Not confirmed" means no official page stating a requirement was found; Amherst, Vassar, Soka, Davidson, Trinity College and Sewanee appear to require four years but are not counted as four-year colleges. Macalester is shown with the two-year rule in force in 2022–2024; it moved to three years in 2026. Share of students in fraternities and sororities: the average of the shares of men in fraternities and women in sororities in the college's Common Data Set (item F1); where it gives no figure, or one that contradicts the college's own count, the college's own figure (Methodology, section 10). These figures are for 2024–2026, later than the Clery data. Franklin & Marshall's Common Data Set reports 3% of men in fraternities; its own page reports more than 300 members, about 17% of enrollment, and that figure is used. Trinity College's own page gives about 20%, while its Common Data Set reports 0%; the page figure is used. Dormitory capacity: beds in college-owned or -operated housing (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, IPEDS, 2024 Cost survey) divided by federal enrollment; it can exceed 100% and omits privately owned chapter houses. Chapter houses: checked against the federal list of on-campus student housing, 2022–2024 (Methodology, section 5). "Not residential" means the chapters have, or once had, houses or lodges, but students do not live in them as chapter housing; "None found" means no chapter house where students live was found.

Figure A1. Share of students in fraternities and sororities and sex offense reports: each of the 17 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities that publish a participation figure



17 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities that publish a participation figure. Clery data: federal, 2022–2024.
Participation: Common Data Set or college website, 2024–2026. Spearman correlation −0.16 (p = 0.54).

Each dot is one college. Federal data, 2022–2024; participation from each college's Common Data Set or website, 2024–2026 (Table A2). Davidson, Occidental and Pomona publish no official figure and are not shown. The dashed line is a straight-line trend; it slopes slightly down and is not statistically significant (Spearman −0.16, p = 0.54; accounting for enrollment, 0.93 times the rate per 10 points of participation, p = 0.42). This is an association among 17 colleges, not evidence of cause.

Appendix B. Sources for each school, and notes on the Ivy League universities

For the 12 colleges in the Liberal Arts Breakout (the six that eliminated fraternities and the six with an IFC-ISNA, an Interfraternity Council (IFC) with institutional support and national affiliation; Methodology, section 9) and the seven Ivy League universities compared (all eight have fraternities; fall 2026 reports, 2023–2025), this appendix lists the report used and the tables and pages from which the figures were taken. The full source trail for each school, with every figure as printed by Clery geography and, where captured, images of the source tables, is in the companion Source Documentation file under the item numbers shown there (A and B: Liberal Arts Breakout, colleges without fraternities and with an IFC-ISNA; C: Ivy League Breakout; D: schools excluded for a single report with many counts).

Liberal Arts Breakout (colleges without fraternities)

School	Report used	Tables and pages	Link
Amherst College	Amherst College, Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2025 (published fall 2026; contains 2023–2025 statistics)	"Disclosure of Crime Statistics 2023–2025", printed p. 49 (PDF p. 51); "VAWA Offenses", printed p. 51 (PDF p. 53)	https://www.amherst.edu/system/files/ASR-Clery%20Report%202025.pdf
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore College, 2026 Annual Fire Safety and Security Report	"Criminal Offenses" (includes sex offenses and VAWA offenses in one table), printed p. 48 (PDF p. 49)	https://www.swarthmore.edu/sites/default/files/assets/documents/public-safety/2026-Swarthmore-AFSR-Final.pdf
Colby College	Colby College, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"Clery Act Crime Statistics for Calendar Years 2023, 2024 and 2025", PDF p. 22 (printed p. 21); "VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Statistics", PDF p. 25 (printed p. 24)	https://life.colby.edu/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Colby-College-2026-Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report.pdf
Bowdoin College	Bowdoin College, Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, 2026–2027 academic year (statistics for 2023, 2024 and 2025)	"Clery Crime Stats – Criminal Offenses" (sex offenses), printed pp. 17–18 (PDF pp. 18–19); "VAWA Offenses", printed p. 19 (PDF p. 20)	https://www.bowdoin.edu/security/pdf/1-asfsr-2023-24-25.pdf (linked from bowdoin.edu/security/security-reporting)
Williams College	Williams College 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	2023 Criminal Offenses / VAWA Offenses, PDF p. 85; 2024, PDF p. 86; 2025, PDF p. 87	https://hub.williams.edu/css/files/2026/09/Williams-College-2026-Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report-1.pdf
Middlebury College	Middlebury College Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (September 2026)	Table 1. Criminal Offense Reporting Table – Middlebury College Campus, printed p. 29 (PDF p. 39); Table 2. VAWA Offense Reporting Table – Middlebury College Campus, printed p. 31 (PDF p. 41)	https://www.middlebury.edu/sites/default/files/2026-09/Middlebury_College_Annual_Security_and_Fire_Safety_Report_0.pdf

Liberal Arts Breakout (colleges with an IFC-ISNA)

School	Report used	Tables and pages	Link
Bucknell University	Bucknell University, 2026 Security and Fire Safety Report (Reporting Year 2025)	"Bucknell University Crime Statistics 2023–2025" and "Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking", pp. 33–34	https://www.bucknell.edu/sites/default/files/public-safety/public_safety_clery_report.pdf
Franklin & Marshall College	Franklin & Marshall College, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"Three Year Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act Report" and "Annual VAWA Offense Report," Lancaster, PA campus, pp. 89–90, 92	https://www.fandm.edu/_resources/pdfs/2026%20Annual%20Security%20and%20Fire%20Safety%20Report.pdf
Washington and Lee University	Washington and Lee University, 2026 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report	"Clery Statistics for January 1 — December 31 for 2023, 2024, and 2025", pp. 39–40	https://my.wlu.edu/document/annual-security-and-fire-report
Lafayette College	Lafayette College, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"College Crime Statistics for Calendar Years 2023, 2024, 2025", PDF p. 158	https://publicsafety.lafayette.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/86/2026/09/2026_Annual_Security_and_Fire_Safety_Report-FINAL.pdf
Colgate University	Colgate University, 2026 Clery Compliance Annual Security & Fire Safety Report	"Criminal Offenses" and "Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)" tables, printed pp. 75–76 (PDF pp. 38–39)	https://www.colgate.edu/sites/default/files/2026-10/DOC_2026_0543_CleryReport_F_508_Adj.pdf
University of Richmond	University of Richmond, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"Annual Crime Statistics for 2023, 2024, 2025", pp. 5–6	https://police.richmond.edu/_common/Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report.pdf

Ivy League Breakout

School	Report used	Tables and pages	Link
Yale University (New Haven)	Yale University, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"Yale Campus Crime Report," one table per calendar year, printed pp. 42 (2025), 43 (2024) and 44 (2023); PDF page numbers are the same	https://your.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2026-09/2026-Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report.pdf (linked from your.yale.edu/campus-essentials/community-safety/clery)
Brown University (Providence)	Brown University, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"Brown University Crime Statistics", printed pp. 48–49 (PDF pp. 48–49)	https://publicsafety.brown.edu/sites/default/files/DPSEM_2026_Annual_Security_Fire_Safety_Report_MP-4578_FNL_2.pdf (linked as publicsafety.brown.edu/campus-safety-report-2026)
Princeton University	Princeton University, Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2026	"Criminal offenses, Main Campus", printed p. 48 (PDF p. 50); "Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses, Main Campus", printed p. 50 (PDF p. 52)	https://publicsafety.princeton.edu/sites/g/files/toruqf2581/files/documents/Annual%20Security%20and%20Fire%20Safety%20Report%202026_0.pdf (listed as publicsafety.princeton.edu/document/4686)
Harvard University (Cambridge)	Harvard University Police Department, 2026 Annual Security Report (final, revision 1, dated October 2, 2026)	Appendix 1, "Cambridge Campus Clery Act Criminal Statistics", printed p. 73 (PDF p. 73)	https://www.hupd.harvard.edu/sites/g/files/omnuum12486/files/2026-10/2026%20Annual%20Security%20Report%20FINAL%20rev1%20100226%20compressed.pdf (linked from hupd.harvard.edu/annual-security-report)
Cornell University (Ithaca)	Cornell University, 2026 "Campus Watch" Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (Ithaca campus)	"Cornell University Statistical Crime Reporting" (criminal offenses and VAWA offenses), printed p. 6 (PDF p. 6)	https://publicsafety.cornell.edu/clery/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2026-Campus_Watch_2026_FINAL-ua.pdf
Columbia University (Morningside)	Columbia University, 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report	"Crime Statistics – Morningside Campus", printed p. 49 (PDF p. 53)	https://publicsafety.columbia.edu/sites/publicsafety.columbia.edu/files/content/AnnualSecurityReport2026.pdf (linked as publicsafety.columbia.edu/SecurityReport.pdf)
University of Pennsylvania	University of Pennsylvania Division of Public Safety, 2026 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report	"Campus Crime Report," one table per calendar year (University City campus), printed pp. 67 (2025), 68 (2024) and 69 (2023); PDF pp. 70–72	https://www.publicsafety.upenn.edu/files/2026_ASR_PENN.pdf

Notes on the Ivy League universities

Yale University. 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, "Yale Campus Crime Report" for each year (pp. 42–44); Yale West Campus is excluded. Rape 56 / 19 / 27; fondling 30 / 19 / 36. Classified as without an IFC-ISNA (Yale has fraternities): Yale does not officially sanction, sponsor or supervise social fraternities, which operate off campus independently (Yale Daily News); Yale's Interfraternity Council, which appears on NIC's list of campus IFCs, operates without the university's approval, and Yale has no full-time fraternity/sorority life staff.

Brown University. 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, "Brown University Crime Statistics" (pp. 48–49). The 2023 and 2024 figures are corrected statistics: the report states that its 2023 and 2024 statistics were corrected following an external audit of its Clery data. The U.S. Department of Education announced a program review of Brown's Clery Act compliance on December 22, 2025 (Sources). A program review is not a finding that a school violated the Clery Act; this report makes no finding about Brown's compliance. Rape 28 / 13 / 13; fondling 17 / 5 / 2; one statutory rape in 2023. Classified as without an IFC-ISNA: Brown has fraternities but no Interfraternity Council. Its fraternity/sorority life office lists organizations on other councils, including historically Black fraternities and sororities under its National Pan-Hellenic Council, and six independent or locally based organizations with no council, many of them co-ed, a mix of chapters of multi-campus organizations (such as Alpha Delta Phi and St. Anthony Hall) and local groups (such as Zeta Delta Xi and Beta Omega Chi).

Cornell University. 2026 "Campus Watch" report, Ithaca campus statistics (p. 6); Cornell AgriTech, Cornell Tech and Weill Cornell Medicine publish separate reports and are excluded. Rape 28 / 24 / 11; fondling 23 / 22 / 7.

Princeton University. Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2026, "Criminal offenses, Main Campus" and "VAWA offenses, Main Campus" (printed pp. 48 and 50); the Forrestal Campus is excluded. Rape 6 / 10 / 6; fondling 1 / 6 / 3. Princeton's tables include only sex offenses reported to university officials; the report separately discloses reports made to confidential counselors (for 2025: 10 rapes and 11 fondlings), which Clery does not require schools to count and which are not included here.

Columbia University. 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, "Crime Statistics – Morningside Campus" (printed p. 49); Manhattanville, the Irving Medical Center and other locations have separate tables and are excluded. Rape 11 / 21 / 16; fondling 8 / 11 / 11. The IPEDS enrollment (35,173) covers all of Columbia, including the medical center and many graduate and professional students based elsewhere, so the Morningside rate is lower than a Morningside-only enrollment would give.

Harvard University. 2026 Annual Security Report, Appendix 1, “Cambridge Campus Clery Act Criminal Statistics” (p. 73); Longwood, Arnold Arboretum and other locations are excluded. Rape 17 / 7 / 12; fondling 7 / 7 / 7. The IPEDS enrollment (30,259) includes students based at the Longwood medical campus, so the Cambridge rate is somewhat lower than a Cambridge-only enrollment would give. Harvard does not sanction social fraternities and sororities; single-sex final clubs and other unsanctioned social organizations, which operate off campus, hold a prominent place in undergraduate social life (Harvard Magazine and other reporting on the 2016–2020 single-sex organization policy).

University of Pennsylvania. 2026 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report, “Campus Crime Report” for each year (printed pp. 67–69); Morris Arboretum, New Bolton Center and other non-contiguous properties are excluded. Rape 5 / 8 / 4; fondling 6 / 11 / 5. A large share of Penn’s reports fall on public property (city streets in and around the campus), which Clery counts.

Appendix C. Federal data, 2022–2024: IFC campuses, the size-matched comparison and the national universities

Table C1. The 508 IFC campuses in the Federal Data Comparison: campuses on the North American Interfraternity Conference's (NIC's) list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs)

This appendix lists the 508 IFC (Interfraternity Council) campuses in the Federal Data Comparison, alphabetically by the name used on the list of campus IFCs kept by the North American Interfraternity Conference (NIC), with each campus's federal record number (UNITID with campus code), sex offense reports for 2022, 2023 and 2024 as submitted to the U.S. Department of Education, the three-year total, total enrollment from the same federal file, and the three-year rates per 1,000 students. All figures can be checked against the 2025 Campus Safety and Security data release at ope.ed.gov/campussafety. Nine campuses on NIC's list are not included because a single report or offender accounts for 15 or more counts (Methodology, section 13, Table M1).

† Campus of a multi-campus university; the federal enrollment figure covers the whole university, so the rate is lower than a campus-only rate would be (see the notes to the Federal Data Comparison). ‡ Match required judgment: Bethany College is the West Virginia college; St. Joseph's University is Saint Joseph's University in Philadelphia; Augusta University uses the main-campus record, and its Summerville campus, reported separately, is not added in.

Campus (as listed by NIC)	State	Federal ID	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Total	Enrollment	Rate per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate per 1,000
Adelphi University	NY	188429001	6	5	10	21	7,603	**0.92**	2.76
Adrian College	MI	168528001	1	2	6	9	1,765	**1.70**	3.59
Albion College	MI	168546001	8	6	7	21	1,308	**5.35**	8.92
Albright College	PA	210571001	3	3	0	6	1,380	**1.45**	3.62
Allegheny College	PA	210669001	6	5	5	16	1,171	**4.55**	6.26
Alma College	MI	168591001	7	12	12	31	1,197	**8.63**	14.20
American University	DC	131159001	5	0	5	10	12,321	**0.27**	1.16
Angelo State University	TX	222831001	13	10	7	30	11,542	**0.87**	1.47
Appalachian State University	NC	197869001	20	13	17	50	21,570	**0.77**	2.15
Arizona State University - Tempe †	AZ	104151001	29	29	35	93	79,818	**0.39**	0.67
Arkansas State University	AR	106458001	10	6	8	24	15,726	**0.51**	1.19
Arkansas Tech University	AR	106467001	9	5	4	18	8,746	**0.69**	1.41
Ashland University	OH	201104001	4	3	4	11	4,106	**0.89**	2.11
Auburn University - Auburn	AL	100858001	26	19	6	51	34,145	**0.50**	3.17
Augusta University ‡	GA	482149001	6	6	4	16	10,900	**0.49**	1.80
Austin Peay State University	TN	219602001	2	7	8	17	10,439	**0.54**	1.76
Babson College	MA	164580001	5	13	9	27	3,932	**2.29**	7.71
Baker University	KS	154688001	2	1	2	5	2,017	**0.83**	1.82
Baldwin-Wallace University	OH	201195001	11	9	1	21	3,305	**2.12**	2.32
Ball State University	IN	150136001	22	19	14	55	21,089	**0.87**	2.09
Barton College	NC	197911001	3	3	1	7	1,235	**1.89**	3.78
Baylor University	TX	223232001	30	14	15	59	20,626	**0.95**	4.20
Belmont University	TN	219709001	2	8	13	23	8,803	**0.87**	2.46
Beloit College	WI	238333001	4	2	0	6	1,004	**1.99**	6.31
Bentley University	MA	164739001	9	6	9	24	5,333	**1.50**	1.88
Bethany College ‡	WV	237181001	5	5	5	15	640	**7.81**	15.63
Binghamton University Of The State University Of New York	NY	196079001	18	16	31	65	18,816	**1.15**	6.18
Boise State University	ID	142115001	8	13	10	31	27,198	**0.38**	0.88
Boston University	MA	164988001	20	27	13	60	37,737	**0.53**	0.79
Bowling Green State University	OH	201441001	14	10	11	35	17,594	**0.66**	1.02
Bradley University	IL	143358001	14	7	5	26	4,777	**1.81**	4.47
Bridgewater State University	MA	165024001	17	12	6	35	9,727	**1.20**	2.98
Brooklyn College	NY	190549001	0	0	0	0	14,390	**0.00**	0.00

Campus (as listed by NIC)	State	Federal ID	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Total	Enrollment	Rate per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate per 1,000
Bryant University	RI	217165001	9	7	3	19	3,636	**1.74**	2.93
Bucknell University	PA	211291001	24	26	20	70	3,969	**5.88**	7.64
Butler University	IN	150163001	16	15	15	46	5,746	**2.67**	6.09
California Polytechnic State University - Pomona	CA	110529001	10	6	1	17	27,636	**0.21**	0.47
California Polytechnic State University - San Luis Obispo	CA	110422001	38	24	20	82	23,069	**1.18**	3.66
California State University - Chico	CA	110538001	3	7	11	21	15,257	**0.46**	1.42
California State University - Fresno	CA	110556001	1	2	11	14	24,427	**0.19**	0.93
California State University - Fullerton	CA	110565001	41	24	10	75	43,662	**0.57**	1.46
California State University - Long Beach	CA	110583001	3	9	5	17	42,003	**0.13**	0.26
California State University - Los Angeles	CA	110592001	6	3	7	16	23,163	**0.23**	1.08
California State University - Northridge	CA	110608001	7	6	24	37	38,313	**0.32**	0.64
California State University - Sacramento	CA	110617001	18	22	22	62	31,943	**0.65**	1.55
California State University - San Bernardino	CA	110510001	1	2	4	7	18,492	**0.13**	0.40
California State University - San Marcos	CA	366711001	8	17	11	36	16,237	**0.74**	1.52
Campbell University	NC	198136001	0	2	2	4	4,963	**0.27**	0.94
Capital University	OH	201548001	9	2	5	16	2,263	**2.36**	5.01
Carnegie Mellon University	PA	211440001	14	8	5	27	15,888	**0.57**	1.59
Carroll University	WI	238458001	5	4	5	14	3,138	**1.49**	2.97
Carthage College	WI	238476001	5	5	5	15	2,844	**1.76**	2.81
Case Western Reserve University	OH	201645001	18	13	10	41	12,475	**1.10**	2.08
Centenary College Of Louisiana	LA	158477001	3	6	2	11	712	**5.15**	14.51
Central Michigan University	MI	169248001	11	12	19	42	14,488	**0.97**	2.02
Centre College	KY	156408001	5	4	2	11	1,404	**2.61**	3.80
Chapman University	CA	111948001	13	14	6	33	9,760	**1.13**	2.22
Christian Brothers University	TN	219833001	0	0	0	0	1,772	**0.00**	0.94
Christopher Newport University	VA	231712001	24	11	8	43	4,454	**3.22**	10.78
Clarkson University	NY	190044001	0	0	1	1	3,348	**0.10**	1.39
Clemson University	SC	217882001	9	6	20	35	29,077	**0.40**	0.65
Cleveland State University	OH	202134001	7	14	10	31	14,074	**0.73**	1.42
Coastal Carolina University	SC	218724001	6	9	3	18	11,348	**0.53**	0.91
Colgate University	NY	190099001	4	6	2	12	3,211	**1.25**	4.36
College Of Charleston	SC	217819001	14	17	18	49	11,926	**1.37**	1.84
Colorado School Of Mines	CO	126775001	3	1	5	9	8,044	**0.37**	0.58
Colorado State University - Fort Collins	CO	126818001	53	37	34	124	34,096	**1.21**	2.49
Columbia University	NY	190150001	25	19	32	76	35,173	**0.72**	1.85
Columbus State University	GA	139366001	6	4	4	14	7,913	**0.59**	1.68
Commonwealth University of Pennsylvania – Bloomsburg †	PA	498562002	3	10	6	19	11,092	**0.57**	1.74
Commonwealth University of Pennsylvania – Lock Haven †	PA	498562005	1	4	1	6	11,092	**0.18**	0.24
Cornell University	NY	190415001	56	51	46	153	26,793	**1.90**	4.53
Creighton University	NE	181002001	15	7	14	36	8,581	**1.40**	2.91
Culver-Stockton College	MO	177144001	4	3	3	10	1,028	**3.24**	3.89
Davidson College	NC	198385001	12	4	9	25	1,869	**4.46**	7.13
Delta State University	MS	175616001	1	0	0	1	2,654	**0.13**	0.63
Denison University	OH	202523001	12	16	14	42	2,394	**5.85**	10.03
DePaul University	IL	144740001	11	6	5	22	21,210	**0.35**	0.83
DePauw University	IN	150400001	12	8	6	26	1,917	**4.52**	8.52
Drake University	IA	153269001	7	8	5	20	4,345	**1.53**	2.69
Drexel University	PA	212054001	16	13	16	45	21,153	**0.71**	1.24
Drury University	MO	177214001	2	1	2	5	1,615	**1.03**	2.27

Campus (as listed by NIC)	State	Federal ID	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Total	Enrollment	Rate per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate per 1,000
Duke University	NC	198419001	24	13	13	50	17,499	**0.95**	4.99
Duquesne University	PA	212106001	17	9	5	31	8,234	**1.25**	1.94
East Carolina University	NC	198464001	23	21	25	69	26,940	**0.85**	1.94
East Central University	OK	207041001	0	0	0	0	3,377	**0.00**	0.10
East Stroudsburg University	PA	212115001	8	6	7	21	5,633	**1.24**	3.91
East Tennessee State University	TN	220075001	6	3	18	27	13,728	**0.66**	1.21
East Texas A&M University	TX	224554001	3	14	11	28	13,252	**0.70**	1.76
Eastern Illinois University	IL	144892001	10	14	8	32	8,505	**1.25**	3.21
Eastern Kentucky University	KY	156620001	24	11	16	51	15,673	**1.08**	1.89
Eastern Michigan University	MI	169798001	32	34	16	82	12,631	**2.16**	6.10
Eastern New Mexico University	NM	187648001	1	2	1	4	5,725	**0.23**	0.23
Eastern Washington University	WA	235097001	19	7	15	41	10,492	**1.30**	2.80
Elmhurst University	IL	144962001	8	6	9	23	3,997	**1.92**	4.50
Elon University	NC	198516001	26	18	7	51	7,239	**2.35**	3.59
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Arizona)	AZ	104586001	3	0	0	3	3,264	**0.31**	0.82
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Florida)	FL	133553001	4	4	3	11	11,426	**0.32**	0.90
Emory University	GA	139658001	26	23	18	67	15,175	**1.47**	5.86
Emporia State University	KS	155025001	2	2	3	7	4,557	**0.51**	1.24
Fairleigh Dickinson University - Florham	NJ	184694001	4	3	1	8	2,885	**0.92**	1.39
Ferris State University	MI	169910001	29	15	19	63	9,959	**2.11**	7.43
Fitchburg State University	MA	165820001	4	4	4	12	5,892	**0.68**	1.24
Florida Atlantic University	FL	133669001	12	15	9	36	31,607	**0.38**	0.86
Florida Gulf Coast University	FL	433660001	10	6	2	18	16,612	**0.36**	0.56
Florida International University	FL	133951001	13	4	15	32	54,723	**0.19**	0.64
Florida Southern College	FL	134079001	0	4	3	7	3,211	**0.73**	0.83
Florida State University	FL	134097001	14	15	14	43	43,889	**0.33**	0.72
Fort Hays State University	KS	155061001	8	6	3	17	12,878	**0.44**	1.19
Francis Marion University	SC	218061001	1	3	1	5	4,112	**0.41**	1.05
Franklin & Marshall College	PA	212577001	21	12	8	41	1,808	**7.56**	15.49
Franklin College	IN	150604001	11	8	6	25	985	**8.46**	10.15
Frostburg State University	MD	162584001	4	6	4	14	4,104	**1.14**	3.09
Furman University	SC	218070001	10	8	11	29	2,554	**3.78**	6.00
Gannon University	PA	212601001	3	4	1	8	4,189	**0.64**	1.35
George Mason University	VA	232186001	19	10	25	54	39,766	**0.45**	1.99
Georgetown College	KY	156745001	0	0	1	1	1,345	**0.25**	0.74
Georgetown University	DC	131496001	23	9	18	50	20,031	**0.83**	1.96
Georgia College and State University	GA	139861001	9	4	3	16	7,097	**0.75**	1.46
Georgia Institute Of Technology	GA	139755001	11	6	20	37	53,363	**0.23**	0.51
Georgia Southern University - Armstrong †	GA	139931002	1	2	4	7	27,423	**0.09**	0.19
Georgia Southern University - Statesboro †	GA	139931001	23	19	7	49	27,423	**0.60**	1.06
Georgia Southwestern State University	GA	139764001	0	1	0	1	3,700	**0.09**	0.45
Georgia State University	GA	139940001	18	19	15	52	34,944	**0.50**	1.14
Gettysburg College	PA	212674001	15	12	12	39	2,812	**4.62**	10.91
Grand Valley State University	MI	170082001	22	25	18	65	22,011	**0.98**	2.79
Hanover College	IN	150756001	5	6	5	16	1,243	**4.29**	4.56
Henderson State University	AR	107071001	0	0	2	2	2,055	**0.32**	2.43
High Point University	NC	198695001	27	14	15	56	6,331	**2.95**	5.79
Hobart and William Smith Colleges	NY	191630001	23	16	9	48	1,841	**8.69**	22.99
Hofstra University	NY	191649001	11	10	8	29	10,685	**0.90**	1.72

Campus (as listed by NIC)	State	Federal ID	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Total	Enrollment	Rate per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate per 1,000
Huntingdon College	AL	101435001	0	0	0	0	892	**0.00**	0.75
Illinois Institute Of Technology	IL	145725001	3	1	4	8	8,834	**0.30**	1.21
Illinois State University	IL	145813001	23	14	15	52	21,546	**0.80**	1.83
Illinois Wesleyan University	IL	145646001	4	5	6	15	1,582	**3.16**	3.58
Indiana State University	IN	151324001	12	14	17	43	7,895	**1.82**	4.43
Indiana University - Bloomington	IN	151351001	80	50	72	202	48,424	**1.39**	4.28
Indiana University - Indianapolis	IN	151111001	25	11	21	57	22,534	**0.84**	3.62
Indiana University Of Pennsylvania	PA	213020001	0	9	10	19	9,073	**0.70**	1.91
Indiana University Southeast	IN	151379001	16	3	4	23	3,736	**2.05**	6.33
Iona University	NY	191931001	3	5	4	12	3,958	**1.01**	2.95
Iowa State University	IA	153603001	24	17	23	64	30,380	**0.70**	2.33
Jacksonville State University	AL	101480001	4	5	9	18	9,955	**0.60**	2.11
Jacksonville University	FL	134945001	10	5	2	17	4,247	**1.33**	1.65
James Madison University	VA	232423001	11	10	15	36	22,740	**0.53**	1.44
John Carroll University	OH	203368001	11	4	2	17	2,864	**1.98**	2.68
Johnson & Wales University (Rhode Island)	RI	217235001	1	1	8	10	4,303	**0.77**	1.16
Kansas State University	KS	155399001	19	18	20	57	20,295	**0.94**	2.15
Keene State College	NH	183062001	3	6	9	18	2,848	**2.11**	3.98
Kennesaw State University	GA	486840002	12	16	20	48	47,764	**0.33**	0.75
Kent State University	OH	203517001	28	14	28	70	26,374	**0.88**	2.00
Kentucky Wesleyan College	KY	157076001	0	1	0	1	887	**0.38**	3.01
Kenyon College	OH	203535001	11	10	13	34	2,249	**5.04**	9.19
Kettering University	MI	169983001	0	0	0	0	1,466	**0.00**	0.23
Knox College	IL	146427001	4	4	4	12	1,136	**3.52**	5.87
Kutztown University	PA	213349001	6	6	10	22	7,467	**0.98**	1.92
La Salle University	PA	213367001	5	1	2	8	3,153	**0.85**	1.48
Lafayette College	PA	213385001	7	5	5	17	2,775	**2.04**	3.24
LaGrange College	GA	140234001	0	0	0	0	813	**0.00**	1.23
Lamar University	TX	226091001	13	15	18	46	17,772	**0.86**	2.10
Lander University	SC	218229001	1	2	5	8	4,378	**0.61**	0.61
Lawrence Technological University	MI	170675001	0	2	0	2	3,693	**0.18**	0.90
Lawrence University	WI	239017001	14	0	11	25	1,417	**5.88**	10.35
Lehigh University	PA	213543001	6	5	3	14	7,692	**0.61**	1.26
Lenoir-Rhyne University	NC	198835001	6	2	1	9	2,256	**1.33**	2.81
Lindenwood University	MO	177968001	9	5	6	20	6,826	**0.98**	2.15
Linfield University	OR	209065001	4	1	3	8	1,709	**1.56**	3.71
Long Island University - Post †	NY	192448001	0	1	1	2	16,689	**0.04**	0.28
Longwood University	VA	232566001	10	6	12	28	4,612	**2.02**	3.69
Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge	LA	159391001	23	30	45	98	41,705	**0.78**	2.23
Louisiana State University - Shreveport	LA	159416001	0	3	1	4	10,749	**0.12**	1.02
Louisiana Tech University	LA	159647001	3	12	2	17	11,873	**0.48**	1.09
Loyola Marymount University	CA	117946001	6	13	12	31	10,179	**1.02**	2.23
Loyola University Chicago	IL	146719001	9	13	13	35	17,384	**0.67**	1.80
Loyola University New Orleans	LA	159656001	5	2	3	10	4,250	**0.78**	1.65
Lycoming College	PA	213668001	7	5	16	28	1,012	**9.22**	26.35
Lynn University	FL	132657001	9	7	2	18	3,514	**1.71**	5.98
Lyon College	AR	106342001	1	6	4	11	659	**5.56**	7.59
Marietta College	OH	203845001	6	3	2	11	1,109	**3.31**	4.81
Marquette University	WI	239105001	13	14	9	36	11,746	**1.02**	2.07

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Marshall University	WV	237525001	0	3	4	7	11,958	**0.20**	0.47
Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	MA	166683001	22	11	13	46	11,886	**1.29**	3.11
McDaniel College	MD	164270001	13	4	8	25	2,868	**2.91**	6.39
McNeese State University	LA	159717001	0	1	2	3	6,241	**0.16**	0.21
Mercer University	GA	140447001	20	12	18	50	9,196	**1.81**	3.84
Miami University	OH	204024001	51	30	27	108	18,838	**1.91**	3.49
Michigan Technological University	MI	171128001	3	1	6	10	7,403	**0.45**	1.85
Middle Tennessee State University	TN	220978001	4	6	6	16	20,488	**0.26**	0.94
Midwestern State University	TX	226833001	6	1	12	19	5,324	**1.19**	2.50
Millersville University	PA	214041001	1	2	0	3	6,975	**0.14**	0.91
Millikin University	IL	147244001	4	0	0	4	1,586	**0.84**	2.73
Millsaps College	MS	175980001	3	5	2	10	593	**5.62**	8.43
Minnesota State University - Mankato	MN	173920001	9	11	6	26	15,271	**0.57**	1.24
Mississippi State University	MS	176080001	20	16	16	52	23,150	**0.75**	1.71
Missouri State University	MO	179566001	9	3	9	21	24,360	**0.29**	0.55
Missouri University Of Science And Technology	MO	178411001	5	11	12	28	7,154	**1.30**	3.35
Missouri Valley College	MO	178369001	2	0	0	2	1,770	**0.38**	2.45
Missouri Western State University	MO	178387001	7	7	4	18	3,716	**1.61**	4.66
Monmouth College	IL	147341001	0	1	0	1	713	**0.47**	5.61
Monmouth University	NJ	185572001	5	3	4	12	4,767	**0.84**	1.40
Montana State University	MT	180461001	21	29	11	61	17,135	**1.19**	2.67
Montclair State University	NJ	185590001	9	4	15	28	23,375	**0.40**	1.75
Moravian University	PA	214157001	11	8	7	26	2,745	**3.16**	4.13
Morehead State University	KY	157386001	3	4	2	9	8,791	**0.34**	0.61
Muhlenberg College	PA	214175001	2	4	3	9	1,788	**1.68**	3.91
Murray State University	KY	157401001	9	10	12	31	10,020	**1.03**	1.70
Muskingum University	OH	204264001	7	8	5	20	1,751	**3.81**	7.61
Nebraska Wesleyan University	NE	181446001	11	3	8	22	1,654	**4.43**	10.48
New Jersey Institute Of Technology	NJ	185828001	2	1	6	9	13,247	**0.23**	0.65
New Mexico State University	NM	188030001	9	5	6	20	15,408	**0.43**	0.91
New York University	NY	193900001	13	21	20	54	56,832	**0.32**	0.78
Newberry College	SC	218414001	1	0	0	1	1,536	**0.22**	1.95
Nicholls State University	LA	159966001	0	0	1	1	6,043	**0.06**	0.72
North Dakota State University	ND	200332001	4	9	8	21	11,952	**0.59**	0.73
Northeastern State University	OK	207263001	0	0	1	1	6,751	**0.05**	0.89
Northeastern University	MA	167358001	22	13	13	48	32,553	**0.49**	1.35
Northern Arizona University	AZ	105330001	43	39	33	115	28,467	**1.35**	3.78
Northern Illinois University	IL	147703001	27	42	17	86	15,414	**1.86**	7.14
Northern Kentucky University	KY	157447001	13	8	3	24	15,347	**0.52**	1.02
Northwest Missouri State University	MO	178624001	10	10	11	31	9,152	**1.13**	2.04
Northwestern State University	LA	160038001	5	3	6	14	8,523	**0.55**	1.96
Northwestern University	IL	147767001	10	8	15	33	23,856	**0.46**	1.22
Northwood University	MI	171492001	0	1	0	1	2,409	**0.14**	0.55
Nova Southeastern University	FL	136215001	8	9	11	28	20,910	**0.45**	1.13
Oakland University	MI	171571001	9	7	14	30	15,768	**0.63**	1.86
Oglethorpe University	GA	140696001	1	0	1	2	1,425	**0.47**	3.98
Ohio Northern University	OH	204635001	9	1	2	12	3,140	**1.27**	1.91
Ohio University	OH	204857001	31	22	28	81	26,323	**1.03**	2.15
Ohio Wesleyan University	OH	204909001	10	4	4	18	1,525	**3.93**	6.12

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Oklahoma City University	OK	207458001	3	5	12	20	2,966	**2.25**	3.60
Oklahoma State University	OK	207388001	30	16	18	64	27,278	**0.78**	1.49
Old Dominion University	VA	232982001	21	11	17	49	23,743	**0.69**	2.05
Oregon State University	OR	209542001	32	22	31	85	37,163	**0.76**	2.03
Otterbein University	OH	204936001	4	0	5	9	2,332	**1.29**	3.86
Pace University - New York City †	NY	194310001	2	6	8	16	13,634	**0.39**	0.66
Pace University - Pleasantville †	NY	194310003	2	3	2	7	13,634	**0.17**	0.22
Penn State Behrend	PA	214591001	4	6	6	16	3,336	**1.60**	4.70
Pennsylvania State University - University Park	PA	214777001	93	90	77	260	50,737	**1.71**	2.99
PennWest California †	PA	498571002	7	3	3	13	10,834	**0.40**	0.98
PennWest Edinboro †	PA	498571008	2	0	2	4	10,834	**0.12**	0.25
Pepperdine University	CA	121150001	10	29	10	49	8,976	**1.82**	2.56
Pittsburg State University	KS	155681001	3	3	5	11	5,755	**0.64**	1.80
Presbyterian College	SC	218539001	1	2	2	5	1,095	**1.52**	3.04
Purdue University	IN	243780001	30	25	28	83	58,658	**0.47**	0.73
Quinnipiac University	CT	130226001	5	1	0	6	9,424	**0.21**	0.60
Radford University	VA	233277001	6	7	3	16	7,812	**0.68**	2.30
Ramapo College Of New Jersey	NJ	186201001	4	2	1	7	5,981	**0.39**	1.89
Randolph-Macon College	VA	233295001	15	11	8	34	1,687	**6.72**	9.48
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	NY	194824001	9	10	5	24	7,040	**1.14**	1.66
Rhodes College	TN	221351001	6	2	2	10	1,861	**1.79**	5.73
Rider University	NJ	186283001	8	2	3	13	4,003	**1.08**	2.50
Ripon College	WI	239628001	2	7	3	12	709	**5.64**	6.58
Roanoke College	VA	233426001	8	5	6	19	1,804	**3.51**	4.25
Robert Morris University	PA	215655001	1	5	1	7	5,275	**0.44**	1.14
Rochester Institute Of Technology	NY	195003001	18	22	33	73	17,098	**1.42**	2.50
Rockhurst University	MO	179043001	1	5	3	9	3,577	**0.84**	1.58
Rollins College	FL	136950001	13	17	13	43	3,046	**4.71**	7.99
Rose-Hulman Institute Of Technology	IN	152318001	2	1	0	3	2,334	**0.43**	0.57
Rowan University	NJ	184782001	29	13	24	66	21,026	**1.05**	6.01
Rutgers University - New Brunswick	NJ	186380001	37	30	26	93	52,269	**0.59**	1.99
Sacred Heart University	CT	130253001	12	13	8	33	11,022	**1.00**	2.54
Saginaw Valley State University	MI	172051001	3	4	3	10	6,822	**0.49**	1.47
Saint Louis University	MO	179159001	24	20	16	60	17,059	**1.17**	3.46
Salisbury University	MD	163851001	12	9	12	33	7,025	**1.57**	3.13
Sam Houston State University	TX	227881001	14	13	16	43	21,039	**0.68**	1.98
Samford University	AL	102049001	2	1	2	5	6,097	**0.27**	0.44
San Diego State University	CA	122409001	33	14	5	52	41,137	**0.42**	0.58
San Francisco State University	CA	122597001	14	10	17	41	22,563	**0.61**	1.67
San Jose State University	CA	122755001	39	25	9	73	37,661	**0.65**	1.64
Santa Clara University	CA	122931001	7	4	6	17	9,728	**0.58**	2.06
Seton Hall University	NJ	186584001	7	3	11	21	9,571	**0.73**	1.39
Shepherd University	WV	237792001	3	1	2	6	3,339	**0.60**	2.20
Shippensburg University	PA	216010001	3	5	1	9	5,161	**0.58**	0.58
Simpson College	IA	154350001	4	5	0	9	1,251	**2.40**	3.73
Slippery Rock University	PA	216038001	3	3	4	10	8,376	**0.40**	0.80
Sonoma State University	CA	123572001	17	9	7	33	5,891	**1.87**	3.68
South Dakota School Of Mines & Technology	SD	219347001	1	2	3	6	2,576	**0.78**	1.55
South Dakota State University	SD	219356001	10	13	11	34	12,056	**0.94**	1.91

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Southeast Missouri State University	MO	179557001	1	2	3	6	9,501	**0.21**	1.09
Southeastern Louisiana University	LA	160612001	3	4	12	19	14,426	**0.44**	2.22
Southern Arkansas University	AR	107983001	2	0	2	4	4,732	**0.28**	1.20
Southern Illinois University - Carbondale	IL	149222001	3	5	9	17	11,790	**0.48**	2.35
Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville	IL	149231001	2	3	4	9	11,893	**0.25**	0.73
Southern Methodist University	TX	228246001	13	3	5	21	12,116	**0.58**	1.71
Southwestern University	TX	228343001	3	3	6	12	1,440	**2.78**	7.41
Spring Hill College	AL	102234001	2	5	7	14	919	**5.08**	16.32
St. Cloud State University	MN	174783001	3	1	3	7	10,732	**0.22**	0.68
St. Francis University	PA	215743001	3	6	2	11	2,963	**1.24**	2.14
St. John's University - Queens Campus †	NY	195809001	7	6	3	16	19,389	**0.28**	0.60
St. Joseph's University ‡	PA	215770001	2	3	6	11	7,159	**0.51**	0.79
St. Lawrence University	NY	195216001	10	7	7	24	1,991	**4.02**	8.54
St. Leo University	FL	137032001	8	0	5	13	9,692	**0.45**	1.00
St. Mary's University	TX	228149001	14	23	14	51	3,456	**4.92**	8.10
St. Norbert College	WI	239716001	6	9	4	19	2,032	**3.12**	3.94
Stanford University	CA	243744001	59	64	46	169	18,625	**3.02**	7.28
State University Of New York At Albany	NY	196060001	16	16	17	49	17,560	**0.93**	3.38
State University Of New York At Buffalo	NY	196088001	8	9	14	31	31,903	**0.32**	0.96
State University Of New York At Fredonia	NY	196158001	6	15	15	36	3,179	**3.77**	7.34
State University Of New York At New Paltz	NY	196176001	12	18	8	38	7,898	**1.60**	2.66
State University Of New York College At Buffalo	NY	196130001	19	10	12	41	6,188	**2.21**	4.90
State University Of New York College At Geneseo	NY	196167001	11	15	10	36	3,945	**3.04**	7.44
State University Of New York College At Oneonta	NY	196185001	3	5	3	11	5,337	**0.69**	2.12
State University Of New York College At Oswego	NY	196194001	9	15	12	36	6,715	**1.79**	4.47
State University Of New York College At Plattsburgh	NY	196246001	8	9	5	22	4,540	**1.62**	5.36
Stephen F. Austin State University	TX	228431001	6	8	6	20	10,472	**0.64**	1.34
Stetson University	FL	137546001	3	1	2	6	3,775	**0.53**	1.59
Stevens Institute Of Technology	NJ	186867001	7	4	5	16	8,469	**0.63**	1.02
Stockton University	NJ	186876001	10	11	8	29	8,631	**1.12**	3.05
Stony Brook University	NY	196097001	20	21	21	62	26,689	**0.77**	1.97
Susquehanna University	PA	216278001	13	6	6	25	2,255	**3.70**	8.57
Syracuse University	NY	196413001	26	22	15	63	22,589	**0.93**	2.29
Tarleton State University	TX	228529001	13	6	1	20	17,433	**0.38**	0.96
Temple University	PA	216339001	24	12	20	56	29,640	**0.63**	1.36
Tennessee Technological University	TN	221847001	6	5	5	16	10,511	**0.51**	1.05
Texas A&M University	TX	228723001	73	88	53	214	78,321	**0.91**	5.74
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	TX	224147001	11	8	7	26	11,266	**0.77**	2.31
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	TX	228705001	11	8	11	30	6,864	**1.46**	5.39
Texas Christian University	TX	228875001	16	17	18	51	12,938	**1.31**	2.71
Texas State University	TX	228459001	63	43	58	164	40,674	**1.34**	4.20
Texas Tech University	TX	229115001	31	42	20	93	40,757	**0.76**	2.76
The College Of New Jersey	NJ	187134001	9	5	8	22	8,141	**0.90**	2.58
The George Washington University	DC	131469001	24	15	30	69	25,374	**0.91**	2.30
The Johns Hopkins University	MD	162928001	7	10	15	32	30,210	**0.35**	1.29
The University Of Akron	OH	200800001	7	16	14	37	13,332	**0.93**	3.28
The University Of Alabama - Birmingham	AL	100663001	22	33	21	76	20,905	**1.21**	4.02
The University Of Alabama - Huntsville	AL	100706001	4	9	4	17	8,564	**0.66**	2.06
The University Of Alabama - Tuscaloosa	AL	100751001	30	50	20	100	40,846	**0.82**	1.56

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The University Of Arizona	AZ	104179001	94	39	48	181	56,365	**1.07**	2.32
The University Of Chicago	IL	144050001	6	8	4	18	18,566	**0.32**	1.63
The University Of Georgia	GA	139959001	23	31	23	77	43,146	**0.59**	1.05
The University Of Iowa	IA	153658001	33	96	78	207	30,779	**2.24**	7.06
The University Of Kansas	KS	155317001	38	14	53	105	29,792	**1.17**	3.37
The University Of Maine	ME	161253001	11	21	16	48	12,029	**1.33**	2.11
The University Of Memphis	TN	220862001	4	5	3	12	20,276	**0.20**	0.81
The University Of Mississippi	MS	176017001	17	16	15	48	26,449	**0.60**	1.75
The University Of Montana	MT	180489001	26	28	19	73	10,811	**2.25**	4.01
The University Of New Mexico	NM	187985001	50	52	41	143	23,124	**2.06**	6.03
The University Of New Orleans	LA	159939001	3	1	2	6	6,501	**0.31**	2.26
The University Of North Alabama	AL	101879001	15	5	8	28	10,204	**0.91**	2.09
The University Of North Carolina - Asheville	NC	199111001	7	5	6	18	3,056	**1.96**	6.76
The University Of North Carolina - Chapel Hill	NC	199120001	53	27	25	105	32,438	**1.08**	2.31
The University Of North Carolina - Charlotte	NC	199139001	15	15	14	44	31,091	**0.47**	2.13
The University Of North Carolina - Greensboro	NC	199148001	19	21	18	58	18,012	**1.07**	4.03
The University Of North Carolina - Pembroke	NC	199281001	20	22	23	65	7,674	**2.82**	9.51
The University Of North Carolina - Wilmington	NC	199218001	16	12	18	46	18,848	**0.81**	2.28
The University Of North Dakota	ND	200280001	13	15	9	37	15,019	**0.82**	1.35
The University Of Oklahoma	OK	207500001	37	13	30	80	30,851	**0.86**	2.13
The University Of South Dakota	SD	219471001	7	18	9	34	10,619	**1.07**	1.95
The University Of Southern Mississippi	MS	176372001	2	1	0	3	13,170	**0.08**	0.48
The University of Tampa	FL	137847001	11	7	11	29	11,433	**0.85**	1.49
The University Of Tennessee - Chattanooga	TN	221740001	11	10	7	28	11,775	**0.79**	3.62
The University Of Tennessee - Knoxville	TN	221759001	54	51	41	146	38,728	**1.26**	3.09
The University Of Tennessee - Martin	TN	221768001	2	7	9	18	7,499	**0.80**	1.82
The University Of Texas - Rio Grande Valley	TX	227368001	4	7	1	12	33,881	**0.12**	0.46
The University Of Texas At Arlington	TX	228769001	18	9	10	37	44,956	**0.27**	1.53
The University Of Texas At Austin	TX	228778001	46	38	34	118	53,864	**0.73**	1.97
The University Of Texas At Dallas	TX	228787001	20	10	2	32	29,886	**0.36**	0.84
The University Of Texas At El Paso	TX	228796001	2	1	2	5	25,039	**0.07**	0.76
The University Of Texas At San Antonio	TX	229027001	14	10	18	42	35,770	**0.39**	1.21
The University Of Texas At Tyler	TX	228802001	6	5	6	17	10,362	**0.55**	2.25
The University Of The South	TN	221519001	1	3	1	5	1,724	**0.97**	4.64
The University Of Toledo	OH	206084001	15	7	6	28	14,358	**0.65**	1.28
The University Of Tulsa	OK	207971001	8	13	8	29	3,914	**2.47**	4.43
The University Of Vermont	VT	231174001	12	18	14	44	14,476	**1.01**	2.33
The University Of West Alabama	AL	101587001	2	0	2	4	6,820	**0.20**	0.49
Thiel College	PA	216357001	4	0	1	5	950	**1.75**	1.75
Towson University	MD	164076001	14	17	11	42	19,401	**0.72**	2.01
Transylvania University	KY	157818001	42	3	3	48	1,006	**15.90**	19.88
Trine University	IN	152567001	2	4	5	11	4,646	**0.79**	1.29
Troy University	AL	102368001	2	2	1	5	13,658	**0.12**	0.24
Truman State University	MO	178615001	8	8	4	20	3,664	**1.82**	2.73
Tufts University	MA	168148001	6	4	8	18	13,599	**0.44**	1.23
Tulane University	LA	160755001	47	26	29	102	13,310	**2.55**	4.81
Union College	NY	196866001	15	2	7	24	2,065	**3.87**	7.26
Union University	TN	221971001	1	0	0	1	2,713	**0.12**	2.09
University Of Alaska - Anchorage	AK	102553001	13	9	18	40	10,493	**1.27**	7.12

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University Of Arkansas - Fayetteville	AR	106397001	30	15	21	66	33,610	**0.65**	1.68
University Of Arkansas - Fort Smith	AR	108092001	7	5	3	15	5,496	**0.91**	1.76
University Of Arkansas - Little Rock	AR	106245001	1	2	3	6	8,216	**0.24**	0.53
University Of Arkansas - Monticello	AR	106485001	2	0	0	2	2,856	**0.23**	2.10
University Of California - Berkeley	CA	110635001	52	100	59	211	45,882	**1.53**	4.15
University Of California - Davis	CA	110644001	49	28	106	183	40,065	**1.52**	2.87
University Of California - Irvine	CA	110653001	43	53	33	129	37,297	**1.15**	3.05
University Of California - Los Angeles	CA	110662001	45	147	118	310	47,335	**2.18**	3.61
University Of California - Riverside	CA	110671001	21	20	9	50	26,384	**0.63**	1.71
University Of California - San Diego	CA	110680001	41	53	60	154	44,256	**1.16**	2.46
University Of California - Santa Barbara	CA	110705001	40	37	57	134	26,133	**1.71**	4.90
University Of Central Arkansas	AR	106704001	2	5	2	9	10,112	**0.30**	2.51
University Of Central Florida	FL	132903001	23	28	18	69	69,713	**0.33**	1.08
University Of Central Missouri	MO	176965001	9	5	3	17	12,857	**0.44**	0.99
University Of Central Oklahoma	OK	206941001	6	3	3	12	12,554	**0.32**	0.74
University Of Cincinnati	OH	201885001	71	50	40	161	45,026	**1.19**	2.32
University Of Colorado - Boulder	CO	126614001	41	63	116	220	38,799	**1.89**	3.18
University Of Colorado At Colorado Springs	CO	126580001	8	4	21	33	11,354	**0.97**	2.32
University Of Connecticut - Storrs	CT	129020001	19	13	10	42	28,306	**0.49**	0.88
University Of Dayton	OH	202480001	18	12	7	37	10,506	**1.17**	3.49
University Of Delaware	DE	130943001	22	7	15	44	24,412	**0.60**	2.05
University Of Denver	CO	127060001	18	14	10	42	12,813	**1.09**	2.45
University Of Evansville	IN	150534001	5	5	4	14	2,114	**2.21**	4.42
University Of Hartford	CT	129525001	10	10	5	25	6,015	**1.39**	3.49
University Of Houston	TX	225511001	14	25	25	64	47,980	**0.44**	1.56
University Of Idaho	ID	142285001	8	11	14	33	12,286	**0.90**	1.84
University Of Illinois At Chicago	IL	145600001	10	15	17	42	33,906	**0.41**	2.40
University Of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign	IL	145637001	54	38	47	139	59,238	**0.78**	3.20
University Of Kentucky	KY	157085001	60	43	61	164	34,709	**1.57**	3.08
University Of La Verne	CA	117140001	3	4	2	9	5,021	**0.60**	1.73
University Of Louisiana - Lafayette	LA	160658001	2	1	6	9	15,665	**0.19**	0.89
University Of Louisiana - Monroe	LA	159993001	2	4	0	6	8,601	**0.23**	1.12
University Of Louisville	KY	157289001	14	15	4	33	23,065	**0.48**	2.44
University of Lynchburg	VA	232609001	6	0	2	8	2,316	**1.15**	4.75
University Of Maryland - Baltimore County	MD	163268001	19	22	13	54	13,906	**1.29**	3.55
University Of Maryland - College Park	MD	163286001	29	40	19	88	41,725	**0.70**	1.42
University Of Massachusetts - Amherst	MA	166629001	29	22	27	78	31,726	**0.82**	1.08
University Of Massachusetts - Dartmouth	MA	167987001	7	12	1	20	7,968	**0.84**	1.46
University Of Miami	FL	135726001	15	9	12	36	19,852	**0.60**	0.67
University Of Michigan - Ann Arbor	MI	170976001	127	70	73	270	52,855	**1.70**	3.39
University Of Michigan - Flint	MI	171146001	4	1	2	7	6,529	**0.36**	0.66
University Of Minnesota - Duluth	MN	174233001	8	6	8	22	9,253	**0.79**	2.49
University Of Minnesota - Twin Cities	MN	174066001	77	58	34	169	56,666	**0.99**	2.29
University Of Missouri - Columbia	MO	178396001	22	26	18	66	31,543	**0.70**	1.92
University Of Missouri - Kansas City	MO	178402001	2	1	2	5	14,732	**0.11**	0.95
University Of Missouri - St. Louis	MO	178420001	0	5	2	7	14,736	**0.16**	0.50
University Of Montevallo	AL	101709001	5	1	1	7	3,088	**0.76**	0.76
University Of Mount Union	OH	204185001	8	4	1	13	2,461	**1.76**	2.17
University Of Nebraska - Kearney	NE	181215001	4	4	7	15	5,881	**0.85**	1.93

Campus (as listed by NIC)	State	Federal ID	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Total	Enrollment	Rate per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate per 1,000
University Of Nebraska - Lincoln	NE	181464001	46	17	19	82	24,393	**1.12**	2.50
University Of Nebraska - Omaha	NE	181394001	14	5	4	23	14,972	**0.51**	1.18
University Of Nevada - Las Vegas	NV	182281001	3	11	4	18	32,911	**0.18**	1.10
University Of Nevada - Reno	NV	182290001	6	6	21	33	23,024	**0.48**	1.07
University Of New Hampshire	NH	183044001	40	33	35	108	13,554	**2.66**	5.98
University Of New Haven	CT	129941001	3	3	6	12	9,229	**0.43**	0.69
University Of North Florida	FL	136172001	16	7	2	25	16,154	**0.52**	0.93
University Of North Georgia	GA	482680001	5	2	13	20	19,291	**0.35**	1.26
University Of North Texas	TX	227216001	36	47	38	121	46,864	**0.86**	2.13
University Of Northern Colorado	CO	127741001	21	17	12	50	8,869	**1.88**	4.85
University Of Northern Iowa	IA	154095001	10	14	11	35	9,278	**1.26**	4.63
University Of Oregon	OR	209551001	22	18	28	68	24,404	**0.93**	1.83
University Of Pennsylvania	PA	215062001	8	11	18	37	29,109	**0.42**	0.97
University Of Pittsburgh - Johnstown	PA	215284001	1	3	2	6	1,813	**1.10**	1.29
University Of Pittsburgh - Pittsburgh	PA	215293001	33	27	18	78	35,724	**0.73**	1.65
University Of Puget Sound	WA	236328001	6	10	7	23	1,864	**4.11**	7.51
University Of Rhode Island	RI	217484001	14	12	8	34	17,210	**0.66**	1.22
University Of Richmond	VA	233374001	9	4	3	16	3,722	**1.43**	2.60
University Of Rochester	NY	195030001	24	17	17	58	11,946	**1.62**	3.43
University Of San Diego	CA	122436001	10	5	10	25	9,714	**0.86**	1.72
University Of South Alabama	AL	102094001	8	9	8	25	14,003	**0.60**	2.95
University Of South Carolina - Aiken	SC	218645001	0	0	0	0	4,022	**0.00**	0.41
University Of South Carolina - Columbia	SC	218663001	17	16	32	65	38,532	**0.56**	1.48
University Of South Florida	FL	137351001	13	4	9	26	49,622	**0.17**	0.67
University Of Southern California	CA	123961001	63	48	39	150	46,566	**1.07**	2.61
University Of Southern Indiana	IN	151306001	4	5	4	13	9,488	**0.46**	0.98
University Of The Incarnate Word	TX	225627001	3	5	4	12	7,047	**0.57**	2.60
University Of The Pacific	CA	120883001	10	8	1	19	6,944	**0.91**	1.97
University Of Virginia	VA	234076001	35	43	83	161	26,409	**2.03**	5.44
University Of Washington	WA	236948001	43	21	32	96	56,997	**0.56**	2.11
University Of West Florida	FL	138354001	17	4	3	24	14,822	**0.54**	1.48
University Of West Georgia	GA	141334001	3	0	0	3	14,337	**0.07**	0.81
University Of Wisconsin - Eau Claire	WI	240268001	10	11	7	28	10,049	**0.93**	2.26
University Of Wisconsin - La Crosse	WI	240329001	8	6	5	19	10,446	**0.61**	1.85
University Of Wisconsin - Madison	WI	240444001	40	19	52	111	51,044	**0.72**	1.83
University Of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	WI	240453001	16	25	15	56	22,450	**0.83**	1.53
University Of Wisconsin - Oshkosh	WI	240365001	11	7	8	26	12,953	**0.67**	0.80
University Of Wisconsin - Platteville	WI	240462001	6	6	7	19	6,389	**0.99**	1.77
University Of Wisconsin - River Falls	WI	240471001	13	8	18	39	5,243	**2.48**	4.83
University Of Wisconsin - Whitewater	WI	240189001	35	28	18	81	11,746	**2.30**	3.41
University Of Wyoming	WY	240727001	14	12	8	34	10,813	**1.05**	2.31
Utah State University	UT	230728001	21	2	12	35	28,904	**0.40**	0.88
Utica College	NY	197045001	0	0	0	0	3,627	**0.00**	0.37
Valdosta State University	GA	141264001	4	3	8	15	10,262	**0.49**	1.30
Valparaiso University	IN	152600001	2	1	4	7	2,579	**0.90**	3.49
Vanderbilt University	TN	221999001	58	47	25	130	13,575	**3.19**	6.65
Virginia Commonwealth University	VA	234030001	95	26	27	148	28,464	**1.73**	9.67
Virginia Polytechnic Institute And State University	VA	233921001	28	29	10	67	38,857	**0.57**	0.92
Wagner College	NY	197197001	0	4	0	4	2,001	**0.67**	1.83

Campus (as listed by NIC)	State	Federal ID	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Total	Enrollment	Rate per 1,000 (sex offenses)	Broader rate per 1,000
Wake Forest University	NC	199847001	10	6	13	29	9,322	**1.04**	3.79
Washburn University	KS	156082001	0	2	3	5	6,033	**0.28**	0.77
Washington & Jefferson College	PA	216667001	3	1	1	5	1,309	**1.27**	3.06
Washington & Lee University	VA	234207001	3	7	7	17	2,241	**2.53**	4.91
Washington College	MD	164216001	4	3	2	9	923	**3.25**	4.69
Washington State University	WA	236939001	56	24	19	99	25,685	**1.28**	2.23
Washington University - St. Louis	MO	179867001	9	13	6	28	16,357	**0.57**	1.53
Wayne State University	MI	172644001	17	12	11	40	23,803	**0.56**	1.19
West Chester University Of Pennsylvania	PA	216764001	18	15	10	43	17,171	**0.83**	2.06
West Texas A&M University	TX	229814001	6	7	12	25	9,045	**0.92**	3.24
West Virginia University	WV	238032001	38	33	39	110	23,643	**1.55**	3.89
Western Carolina University	NC	200004001	38	27	16	81	11,686	**2.31**	3.94
Western Illinois University	IL	149772001	6	4	3	13	6,332	**0.68**	2.68
Western Kentucky University	KY	157951001	15	12	6	33	16,291	**0.68**	2.52
Western Michigan University	MI	172699001	17	12	8	37	16,744	**0.74**	1.41
Westminster College (Missouri)	MO	179946001	4	4	5	13	640	**6.77**	16.15
Westminster College (Pennsylvania)	PA	216807001	1	1	1	3	1,191	**0.84**	3.92
Whitman College	WA	237057001	5	10	4	19	1,561	**4.06**	5.34
Wichita State University	KS	156125001	4	7	11	22	16,689	**0.44**	1.32
Widener University	PA	216852001	6	5	5	16	5,713	**0.93**	2.86
Willamette University	OR	210401001	3	17	0	20	2,180	**3.06**	5.35
William & Mary	VA	231624001	12	17	14	43	9,818	**1.46**	3.02
William Jewell College	MO	179955001	0	0	0	0	959	**0.00**	0.70
William Paterson University	NJ	187444001	6	3	2	11	9,942	**0.37**	1.64
William Woods University	MO	179964001	0	0	0	0	2,046	**0.00**	0.16
Wingate University	NC	199962001	13	7	4	24	3,458	**2.31**	4.34
Winthrop University	SC	218964001	8	6	10	24	4,894	**1.63**	4.22
Wittenberg University	OH	206525001	8	2	3	13	1,285	**3.37**	10.38
Wofford College	SC	218973001	6	6	8	20	1,817	**3.67**	4.59
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	MA	168421001	6	2	2	10	7,584	**0.44**	1.05
Wright State University	OH	206604001	7	6	8	21	10,603	**0.66**	1.29
Yale University	CT	130794001	59	86	38	183	15,564	**3.92**	9.47
York College Of Pennsylvania	PA	217059001	8	3	6	17	3,825	**1.48**	4.62
Youngstown State University	OH	206695001	7	2	0	9	12,204	**0.25**	1.67

Liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 without fraternities. The 17 colleges used in the Federal Data Comparison notes and in Appendix E (2027 U.S. News National Liberal Arts Colleges ranked 51 to 100 that banned or never had fraternities) are: Bard College, Berea College, Drew University, Earlham College, Hendrix College, Juniata College, Kalamazoo College, Lewis & Clark College, Oberlin College, Principia College, Reed College, Saint Anselm College, St. John's College (Annapolis and Santa Fe, combined as one college), Stonehill College, Thomas Aquinas College, Wheaton College (Illinois) and Wheaton College (Massachusetts). Saint John's University (Minn.), a men's college, is not counted. Their federal records are listed in inputs/banned_or_never_had.csv in the analysis code.

Table C2. Size-matched comparison: each of the 24 schools that banned or never had fraternities and the three private IFC campuses closest to it in enrollment, federal data, 2022–2024

Federal data, 2022–2024; sex offense reports per 1,000 students (three-year rate). Matches are private four-year campuses on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs); a campus may match more than one school.

School that banned or never had fraternities	Rate	Size-matched IFC campuses (enrollment; rate)	Matched average
Amherst College	**7.31**	DePauw University (1,917; 4.52) · Davidson College (1,869; 4.46) · University Of Puget Sound (1,864; 4.11)	**4.36**
Williams College	**4.78**	Willamette University (2,180; 3.06) · University Of Evansville (2,114; 2.21) · Washington & Lee University (2,241; 2.53)	**2.60**
Swarthmore College	**4.52**	Drury University (1,615; 1.03) · Nebraska Wesleyan University (1,654; 4.43) · Millikin University (1,586; 0.84)	**2.10**
Bowdoin College	**4.43**	Davidson College (1,869; 4.46) · University Of Puget Sound (1,864; 4.11) · Rhodes College (1,861; 1.79)	**3.45**
Middlebury College	**4.40**	Gettysburg College (2,812; 4.62) · Lafayette College (2,775; 2.04) · Carthage College (2,844; 1.76)	**2.81**
Colby College	**4.28**	Northwood University (2,409; 0.14) · Denison University (2,394; 5.85) · University Of Mount Union (2,461; 1.76)	**2.58**
Rice University	**2.86**	Pepperdine University (8,976; 1.82) · Illinois Institute Of Technology (8,834; 0.30) · Belmont University (8,803; 0.87)	**1.00**
Boston College	**1.71**	Yale University (15,564; 3.92) · Emory University (15,175; 1.47) · Carnegie Mellon University (15,888; 0.57)	**1.99**
Fordham University	**0.91**	Washington University - St. Louis (16,357; 0.57) · Carnegie Mellon University (15,888; 0.57) · Long Island University - Post (16,689; 0.04)	**0.39**
University of Notre Dame	**0.79**	Texas Christian University (12,938; 1.31) · University Of Denver (12,813; 1.09) · Tulane University (13,310; 2.55)	**1.65**
Carleton College	**7.68**	University Of Evansville (2,114; 2.21) · Willamette University (2,180; 3.06) · Union College (2,065; 3.87)	**3.05**
Vassar College	**5.82**	University Of Mount Union (2,461; 1.76) · Northwood University (2,409; 0.14) · Denison University (2,394; 5.85)	**2.58**
Connecticut College	**5.19**	St. Lawrence University (1,991; 4.02) · Wagner College (2,001; 0.67) · Baker University (2,017; 0.83)	**1.84**
Macalester College	**4.83**	University Of Evansville (2,114; 2.21) · Willamette University (2,180; 3.06) · Union College (2,065; 3.87)	**3.05**
Bates College	**4.73**	Adrian College (1,765; 1.70) · Muskingum University (1,751; 3.81) · Missouri Valley College (1,770; 0.38)	**1.96**
St. Olaf College	**4.16**	Carroll University (3,138; 1.49) · Ohio Northern University (3,140; 1.27) · La Salle University (3,153; 0.85)	**1.20**
Claremont McKenna College	**3.83**	Centre College (1,404; 2.61) · Albright College (1,380; 1.45) · Lawrence University (1,417; 5.88)	**3.31**
Harvey Mudd College	**2.80**	Thiel College (950; 1.75) · William Jewell College (959; 0.00) · Washington College (923; 3.25)	**1.67**
Grinnell College	**2.24**	Muhlenberg College (1,788; 1.68) · Roanoke College (1,804; 3.51) · Christian Brothers University (1,772; 0.00)	**1.73**
College of the Holy Cross	**1.81**	Carroll University (3,138; 1.49) · Ohio Northern University (3,140; 1.27) · La Salle University (3,153; 0.85)	**1.20**
Haverford College	**4.43**	Oglethorpe University (1,425; 0.47) · Southwestern University (1,440; 2.78) · Lawrence University (1,417; 5.88)	**3.04**
Skidmore College	**1.97**	Union University (2,713; 0.12) · Moravian University (2,745; 3.16) · Lafayette College (2,775; 2.04)	**1.77**
Pitzer College	**2.42**	Hanover College (1,243; 4.29) · Barton College (1,235; 1.89) · Simpson College (1,251; 2.40)	**2.86**
Soka University of America	**0.67**	Millsaps College (593; 5.62) · Bethany College (640; 7.81) · Westminster College (Missouri) (640; 6.77)	**6.73**
Average	**3.69**	School that banned or never had fraternities higher in 20 of 24 (Wilcoxon signed-rank test, $p < 0.001$)	**2.46**

Table C3. National Universities Breakout: the 87 top-100 national universities on NIC's list of campus Interfraternity Councils (IFCs), federal data, 2022–2024

Federal data, 2022–2024, as in Table C1. The 75 marked Yes are the comparison group (an IFC-ISNA, an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation: an approved IFC that includes most of the campus's fraternities, a majority of nationally affiliated chapters, and full-time fraternity/sorority life staff, and chapter houses confirmed in Clery statistics; see the breakout's notes); the 12 marked No are shaded. Six other top-100 national universities on NIC's list (Dartmouth, Florida, Michigan State, NC State, Ohio State and Villanova) are excluded under Methodology, section 13. Sources are in the Excel data file.

U.S. News 2027 rank	University	Public or private	Enrollment (federal)	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Rate per 1,000 (3-yr)	In the comparison group
1	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Private	11,886	22	11	13	**1.29**	Yes
4	Yale University	Private	15,564	59	86	38	**3.92**	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval
T-5	Stanford University	Private	18,625	59	64	46	**3.02**	Yes
7	University of Pennsylvania	Private	29,109	8	11	18	**0.42**	Yes
8	Duke University	Private	17,499	24	13	13	**0.95**	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval
T-9	Johns Hopkins University	Private	30,210	7	10	15	**0.35**	Yes
T-9	Northwestern University	Private	23,856	10	8	15	**0.46**	Yes
T-9	University of Chicago	Private	18,566	6	8	4	**0.32**	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval
T-12	Columbia University	Private	35,173	25	19	32	**0.72**	Yes
T-14	Carnegie Mellon University	Private	15,888	14	8	5	**0.57**	Yes
T-14	Cornell University	Private	26,793	56	51	46	**1.90**	Yes
T-16	Vanderbilt University	Private	13,575	58	47	25	**3.19**	Yes
T-16	Washington University in St. Louis	Private	16,357	9	13	6	**0.57**	Yes
T-20	University of California, Berkeley	Public	45,882	52	100	59	**1.53**	**No** – Clery statistics not confirmed to include chapter houses
T-20	University of California, Los Angeles	Public	47,335	45	147	118	**2.18**	Yes
T-23	Emory University	Private	15,175	26	23	18	**1.47**	Yes
T-23	Georgetown University	Private	20,031	23	9	18	**0.83**	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval
25	University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	Public	52,855	127	70	73	**1.70**	Yes
26	University of Virginia	Public	26,409	35	43	83	**2.03**	Yes
T-27	University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	Public	32,438	53	27	25	**1.08**	Yes
T-27	University of Southern California	Private	46,566	63	48	39	**1.07**	**No** – most fraternities are outside the approved IFC (16 of 22 left beginning in 2022; 6 remain)
T-29	Georgia Institute of Technology	Public	53,363	11	6	20	**0.23**	Yes
T-29	University of California San Diego	Public	44,256	41	53	60	**1.16**	Yes
T-31	New York University	Private	56,832	13	21	20	**0.32**	Yes
T-31	Tufts University	Private	13,599	6	4	8	**0.44**	Yes
T-34	Boston University	Private	37,737	20	27	13	**0.53**	**No** – no full-time staff position specific to fraternity/sorority life
T-34	The University of Texas–Austin	Public	53,864	46	38	34	**0.73**	Yes
T-34	University of California, Davis	Public	40,065	49	28	106	**1.52**	Yes
T-34	University of California, Irvine	Public	37,297	43	53	33	**1.15**	Yes
T-34	University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	Public	59,238	54	38	47	**0.78**	Yes
T-34	University of Wisconsin–Madison	Public	51,044	40	19	52	**0.72**	Yes
T-34	Wake Forest University	Private	9,322	10	6	13	**1.04**	Yes
T-42	Northeastern University	Private	32,553	22	13	13	**0.49**	Yes
T-44	Case Western Reserve University	Private	12,475	18	13	10	**1.10**	Yes
T-44	Lehigh University	Private	7,692	6	5	3	**0.61**	Yes
T-44	Rutgers University–New Brunswick	Public	52,269	37	30	26	**0.59**	Yes
T-44	University of California, Santa Barbara	Public	26,133	40	37	57	**1.71**	**No** – Clery statistics not confirmed to include chapter houses
T-49	University of Maryland, College Park	Public	41,725	29	40	19	**0.70**	Yes
T-49	University of Rochester	Private	11,946	24	17	17	**1.62**	Yes
T-49	University of Washington	Public	56,997	43	21	32	**0.56**	Yes
T-52	University of Georgia	Public	43,146	23	31	23	**0.59**	Yes
T-52	Virginia Tech	Public	38,857	28	29	10	**0.57**	Yes

U.S. News 2027 rank	University	Public or private	Enrollment (federal)	Reports, 2022	Reports, 2023	Reports, 2024	Rate per 1,000 (3-yr)	In the comparison group
T-52	William & Mary	Public	9,818	12	17	14	**1.46**	Yes
T-55	Purdue University–Main Campus	Public	58,658	30	25	28	**0.47**	Yes
T-55	Santa Clara University	Private	9,728	7	4	6	**0.58**	**No** – IFC operates without the university's approval
T-55	The Pennsylvania State University–University Park	Public	50,737	93	90	77	**1.71**	Yes
T-55	University of Miami	Private	19,852	15	9	12	**0.60**	Yes
T-59	Florida State University	Public	43,889	14	15	14	**0.33**	Yes
T-59	George Washington University	Private	25,374	24	15	30	**0.91**	Yes
T-59	Stevens Institute of Technology	Private	8,469	7	4	5	**0.63**	**No** – Clery statistics not confirmed to include chapter houses
T-59	Stony Brook University–SUNY	Public	26,689	20	21	21	**0.77**	Yes
T-59	Texas A&M University	Public	78,321	73	88	53	**0.91**	Yes
T-59	Tulane University of Louisiana	Private	13,310	47	26	29	**2.55**	Yes
T-59	University of Massachusetts–Amherst	Public	31,726	29	22	27	**0.82**	Yes
T-59	University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	Public	56,666	77	58	34	**0.99**	Yes
T-59	University of Pittsburgh	Public	35,724	33	27	18	**0.73**	Yes
T-69	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Private	7,040	9	10	5	**1.14**	Yes
72	Syracuse University	Private	22,589	26	22	15	**0.93**	Yes
T-73	Binghamton University–SUNY	Public	18,816	18	16	31	**1.15**	Yes
T-73	Indiana University–Bloomington	Public	48,424	80	50	72	**1.39**	Yes
T-73	University of Connecticut	Public	28,306	19	13	10	**0.49**	Yes
T-73	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Private	7,584	6	2	2	**0.44**	Yes
T-80	Clemson University	Public	29,077	9	6	20	**0.40**	Yes
T-80	Colorado School of Mines	Public	8,044	3	1	5	**0.37**	Yes
T-80	Drexel University	Private	21,153	16	13	16	**0.71**	Yes
T-80	Pepperdine University	Private	8,976	10	29	10	**1.82**	Yes
T-80	University of California, Riverside	Public	26,384	21	20	9	**0.63**	Yes
T-85	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Public	13,247	2	1	6	**0.23**	Yes
T-85	Southern Methodist University	Private	12,116	13	3	5	**0.58**	Yes
T-85	University at Buffalo–SUNY	Public	31,903	8	9	14	**0.32**	**No** – Clery statistics not confirmed to include chapter houses
T-85	University of Delaware	Public	24,412	22	7	15	**0.60**	Yes
T-90	Baylor University	Private	20,626	30	14	15	**0.95**	Yes
T-90	Marquette University	Private	11,746	13	14	9	**1.02**	Yes
T-90	Texas Christian University	Private	12,938	16	17	18	**1.31**	Yes
T-95	American University	Private	12,321	5	0	5	**0.27**	Yes
T-95	Rochester Institute of Technology	Private	17,098	18	22	33	**1.42**	Yes
T-95	University of Illinois Chicago	Public	33,906	10	15	17	**0.41**	Yes
T-95	University of Missouri	Public	31,543	22	26	18	**0.70**	Yes
T-100	Auburn University	Public	34,145	26	19	6	**0.50**	Yes
T-100	Chapman University	Private	9,760	13	14	6	**1.13**	Yes
T-100	Creighton University	Private	8,581	15	7	14	**1.40**	**No** – Clery statistics not confirmed to include chapter houses
T-100	Elon University	Private	7,239	26	18	7	**2.35**	Yes
T-100	Florida International University	Public	54,723	13	4	15	**0.19**	Yes
T-100	Saint Louis University	Private	17,059	24	20	16	**1.17**	Yes
T-100	University of Iowa	Public	30,779	33	96	78	**2.24**	Yes
T-100	University of San Diego	Private	9,714	10	5	10	**0.86**	Yes
T-100	University of South Florida	Public	49,622	13	4	9	**0.17**	Yes
Average, 75 universities in the comparison group							**0.98**	

Appendix D. Case Studies: Four Well-Known Schools Outside the Top-Ranked Lists

These four schools are often mentioned in discussions of campuses without fraternities, and one, Alfred University, is named in the New York Times opinion essay of October 10, 2026, calling for abolition. They fall outside the top-ranked lists used to define the schools without fraternities: Ithaca College, St. Bonaventure and Alfred are ranked by U.S. News as regional universities, and Brigham Young University ranks outside the top 100 national universities. They were chosen by hand, for illustration only. Their figures are not included in any comparison, average or statistical test in this report, and they are not compared with any other schools.

Table D1. Four well-known schools outside the top-ranked lists: fraternity status, sex offense reports and rates per 1,000 students, federal data, 2022–2024 (not part of any comparison)

School	Fraternity status and type	Enrollment (federal)	2022	2023	2024	Rate per 1,000 (3-yr)
Ithaca College	Eliminated 1980; regional university	4,767	17	15	23	**3.85**
St. Bonaventure University	Social fraternities ended 1960s–70s (not formally banned); regional university	2,752	9	5	5	**2.30**
Alfred University	Eliminated 2002; regional university	2,007	0	3	3	**1.00**
Brigham Young University	Never had national fraternities; national university ranked outside the top 100	35,873	23	17	18	**0.54**

Federal data, 2022–2024; sex offense reports (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape) per 1,000 students, calculated as in the Federal Data Comparison.

- **Ithaca College (Ithaca, N.Y.).** A mostly residential private college of about 4,800 students. It eliminated social fraternities and sororities in 1980; unaffiliated groups not approved by the college have operated off campus since, and a Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter among them closed in 2020 (Sources). Its rate is 3.85.
- **St. Bonaventure University (St. Bonaventure, N.Y.).** A Franciscan Catholic university of about 2,800 students. Its social fraternities ended in the 1960s and 1970s, without a formal ban (Sources). Its rate is 2.30.
- **Alfred University (Alfred, N.Y.).** A private university of about 2,000 students in a small rural village. It eliminated fraternities and sororities in 2002 (Sources). Its rate is 1.00.
- **Brigham Young University (Provo, Utah).** A university of about 36,000 students sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It has never had national fraternities; local social clubs ended in the 1990s (Sources). Students agree to an Honor Code that prohibits alcohol and sexual relations outside marriage and sets conduct and housing standards; BYU announced an amnesty provision for students reporting sexual misconduct in 2016 and added it to its policy in 2017 (Sources). Its rate is 0.54.

These schools differ from one another, and from the top-ranked schools in the comparisons, in size, setting, religious affiliation and student life, so their rates are best read one school at a time.

Appendix E. Case Study: Swarthmore College Before and After 2019

Swarthmore College ended all fraternities and sororities in May 2019, after its two fraternities disbanded in April following the publication of internal fraternity documents and a student sit-in. Its sex offense reports were lower afterward: 12.4 per 1,000 students a year in 2014–2018 and 4.5 in 2022–2024, a drop of 64%. A single college cannot show whether ending fraternities contributed to the drop; on this evidence it can neither be attributed to the change nor ruled out. Swarthmore's "before" years follow, and are shaped by, the largest reporting spike of any campus in this report; reports rose and then fell across the 565 campuses in this report's groups (the 25 top-ranked schools without fraternities, including Caltech; the 517 IFC (Interfraternity Council) campuses, including the nine excluded under the single-report rule; the six top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities but no IFC; and 17 more liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 without fraternities) over the same period (point 2); and Swarthmore had little fraternity life to begin with. This before-and-after analysis is descriptive and is not one of the report's comparisons. Swarthmore is included in every comparison of the study years, and is shown separately only in the 2007–2024 record.

Why the Swarthmore figures cannot show the effect of ending fraternities:

1. The "before" years follow, and are shaped by, a reporting spike. Swarthmore's reports went from 12 in 2012 to 90 in 2013, the largest one-year increase in reports per 1,000 students of any campus in this report (Table E3). That year Swarthmore reported 56.9 per 1,000 students, 11 times the average of the other 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges (Table E2), and 2013 alone accounts for 39% of its reports for 2007–2018. The 2013 spike falls just before the 2014–2018 "before" period, but that period is its aftermath: Swarthmore stayed well above the other 39 colleges in 2014–2017 (3.1, 1.4, 2.7, 1.8 times the average of the other 39 colleges; Table E2). In spring 2013, students filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education alleging Clery Act violations (reported April 18, 2013) and a complaint with its Office for Civil Rights under Title IX (May 22); the Office for Civil Rights opened an investigation in July 2013. That month the college announced a full-time Title IX coordinator position. College officials later attributed the rise in reports to heightened attention, the new position, clearer reporting systems and greater willingness to report (The Phoenix, October 8, 2015). This report did not locate a published outcome of either complaint. A complaint is an allegation, not a finding; this report makes no finding about the accuracy of Swarthmore's statistics in any year.

2. Reports rose and then fell in a clear pattern across the 565 campuses in this report. Across all 565, average reports rose about fourfold from 2007–2009 (0.50 per 1,000 students) to a peak in 2016–2018 (2.04) and then fell by about a quarter by 2022–2024 (1.52; How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024, Table H0). Among the top-50 liberal arts colleges, average reports rose from about 1.4 per 1,000 students in 2007–2009 to about 7.6 in 2016–2018 at the 19 colleges without fraternities, and from about 1.5 to 6.7 at the 20 colleges with them, then fell by about half (46% and 49%) by 2022–2024 (Table H1 and Appendix F). These rises span the 2014 change in Clery categories, which applied to every college. From 2014–2018 to 2022–2024, the 20 colleges with fraternities fell 45% and the other colleges without fraternities 42%, against 64% at Swarthmore (Table E4). The "before" period, 2014–2018, is every year under the current Clery categories before fraternities ended. Starting the period later narrows the difference between Swarthmore's drop and that of the other 39 colleges; 2014–2018 shows the largest difference.

3. One small college's rate varies widely from year to year, and one college is not a comparison. At Swarthmore's size, one report moves the yearly rate by about 0.6 per 1,000. In 2020, the first full year without fraternities and a year in which most campuses reported fewer offenses, Swarthmore reported 7.9 sex offenses per 1,000 students, against an average of 2.8 at the other 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges; in 2021 it fell to 2.4 and ranked 33rd of 40 (Table E2). Every comparison in this report sets a school or group against at least three schools (Methodology, section 7), so that no single school decides a result; a single college's trend cannot separate the end of fraternities from everything else that changed there.

4. Swarthmore was below the other 39 colleges in the last full year before the ban. In 2018, the last full year before fraternities ended, Swarthmore reported 5.6 per 1,000, against 7.6 at the 39 other top-50 liberal arts colleges, ranking 26th of 40 (Table E2). Measured from 2018, Swarthmore's reports fell 20% by 2022–2024, compared with 51% at the other 39 colleges (45% without Holy Cross, whose 2018 rate was a one-year spike; Table E3). A single year is a weak baseline, as point 3 explains, but it suggests that the fall may have begun before fraternities ended.

5. Swarthmore had little fraternity life compared with the colleges with fraternities. It had two small fraternities, Delta Upsilon, a chapter of a national fraternity, and Phi Psi, a local group that, according to the national Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, had not been one of its chapters for more than 50 years, and one sorority, in a student body of 1,594 (2018–19). Both fraternities were essentially non-residential, with one member of each living in its house each year (The Phoenix, March 21, 2013, and February 22, 2018). No published membership figure was found.

Swarthmore's position relative to the other 39 colleges did fall over time: its rate was about 2.4 times the average of the other 39 colleges in 2007–2012, 1.9 times in 2014–2018 and 1.2 times in 2022–2024 (Table E2). That decline fits the reasons above, but these figures cannot rule out that ending fraternities contributed to it. A before-and-after comparison at one college therefore cannot show whether ending fraternities changed sexual assault reports. By the same reasoning, a single college whose reports rose after ending fraternities

would not show that fraternities reduce reports either. The comparisons of groups of similar colleges, the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison and the Liberal Arts Breakout, are the better test.

Table E1. Swarthmore College sex offense reports, 2007–2025

Year	Sex offense reports	Enrollment (federal)	Per 1,000 students	Note
2007	9	1,525	**5.9**	Fraternities and the sorority active; earlier Clery categories (“forcible” and “non-forcible” sex offenses) through 2013
2008	7	1,525	**4.6**	
2009	4	1,525	**2.6**	
2010	2	1,552	**1.3**	Lowest year on record
2011	9	1,552	**5.8**	
2012	12	1,552	**7.7**	
2013	90	1,581	**56.9**	Highest year on record
2014	27	1,581	**17.1**	Current categories (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape) begin, at every college
2015	14	1,581	**8.9**	
2016	27	1,559	**17.3**	
2017	21	1,594	**13.2**	
2018	9	1,594	**5.6**	
2019	12	1,651	**7.3**	Both fraternities disbanded in April; the college ended all fraternities and sororities in May
2020	13	1,651	**7.9**	First full year without fraternities
2021	4	1,651	**2.4**	
2022	5	1,623	**3.1**	
2023	13	1,623	**8.0**	
2024	4	1,623	**2.5**	
2025	9	1,623	**5.5**	From Swarthmore’s fall 2026 Annual Security Report (Source Documentation, item A2)

U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data (collection years 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2020, 2022 and 2025, each the most recent file for its years); on-campus, noncampus and public-property counts combined, calculated as in the Federal Data Comparison. Reports are by calendar year; enrollment is the figure in each federal file, which gives one figure for the years it covers. 2025 is from the college’s own report.

Table E2. Swarthmore compared with the other 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, 2007–2024

Year	Swarthmore	19 other colleges without fraternities	20 colleges with fraternities	All 39	Swarthmore ÷ all 39	Swarthmore’s rank of 40
2007	**5.9**	1.3	1.7	1.5	3.9×	1
2008	**4.6**	1.3	1.6	1.5	3.1×	2
2009	**2.6**	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8×	7
2010	**1.3**	2.3	1.9	2.1	0.6×	21
2011	**5.8**	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.5×	2
2012	**7.7**	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.7×	3
2013 (spike)	**56.9**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**5.2**	**11.0×**	**1**
2014	**17.1**	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.1×	1
2015	**8.9**	7.0	5.7	6.3	1.4×	9
2016	**17.3**	6.6	6.4	6.5	2.7×	1
2017	**13.2**	7.6	7.1	7.3	1.8×	3
2018 (last full year before the ban)	**5.6**	8.7	6.7	7.6	**0.7×**	**26**
2019	**7.3**	5.7	6.8	6.2	1.2×	12
2020 (first full year without fraternities)	**7.9**	3.1	2.6	2.8	**2.8×**	**2**
2021	**2.4**	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.5×	33
2022	**3.1**	4.4	3.9	4.2	0.7×	27
2023	**8.0**	4.3	3.3	3.8	2.1×	3
2024	**2.5**	3.6	3.1	3.4	0.7×	25

Federal data; reports are by calendar year; simple averages of each college's rate. The 39 colleges are the same top-50 liberal arts colleges, with and without fraternities, compared earlier in this report (Table 2), excluding Swarthmore. Fraternities and sororities ended in April and May 2019. The "after" period in Table E4 is 2022–2024, the same three years used in the federal-data comparisons. Holy Cross's 2018 rate (37.1, Table E3) raises that year's average; without it, the average is 6.9. Years before 2014 use the earlier Clery categories, at every college.

Table E3. Largest one-year increases in sex offense reports per 1,000 students, 565 campuses in this report, 2008–2024

Rank	Campus or group	Year	Rate per 1,000 students: previous year → that year	Increase in rate (per 1,000 students)	Explanation reported
1	**Swarthmore College**	2013	7.7 → 56.9	**+49.2**	College officials later attributed the rise to heightened attention, a new full-time Title IX coordinator position, clearer reporting systems and greater willingness to report (The Phoenix, October 8, 2015; Appendix E, point 1).
2	University of Michigan	2020	1.2 → 43.2	**+42.0**	About 98% of the year's rape and fondling reports were complaints about one former university physician, according to Michigan Public (Sources).
3	Transylvania University	2022	3.1 → 41.7	**+38.7**	No explanation was found in the college's 2024 Michael Minger Act report (Kentucky's state campus crime report, which gives the 2022 counts) or in news coverage reviewed; such reports are not required to explain changes.
4	College of the Holy Cross	2018	2.4 → 37.1	**+34.8**	No explanation was found in the college's annual security report or in the coverage reviewed.
5	Occidental College	2013	3.2 → 31.6	**+28.4**	34 of the year's 64 reports were of incidents in earlier years; college officials cited greater awareness.
	Average increase, the other 39 top-50 liberal arts colleges (Table E2), 2012 to 2013	2013	2.9 → 5.2	**+2.3**	
	Average of each of those 39 colleges' largest one-year increase	2008–2024	—	**+6.8**	

Federal data; on-campus, noncampus and public-property counts combined; rates per 1,000 students. Each campus's largest increase in its rate from one year to the next is shown. The 565 campuses are the campuses in this report's groups: the 25 top-ranked schools without fraternities, including Caltech; the 517 IFC campuses, including the nine excluded under the single-report rule (a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts; Methodology, section 13); the six top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities but no IFC; and 17 more liberal arts colleges ranked 51 to 100 without fraternities (Tables 1a, C1 and A2; Caltech and the nine excluded IFC campuses in Table M1; the 17 colleges ranked 51 to 100 in Appendix C). Single-sex colleges are not included, and neither are the four case-study schools in Appendix D. The 39 colleges are as in Table E2. Explanations are from campus reports and news coverage (Sources). Where no explanation was found, none is implied; schools are not required to explain year-to-year changes.

Table E4. Change in reports, 2014–2018 to 2022–2024: Swarthmore and the other top-50 liberal arts colleges, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data

Group	Colleges	2014–2018, per 1,000	2022–2024, per 1,000	Change
Swarthmore College (ended fraternities and sororities in 2019)	1	12.41	4.52	**−64%**
Other top-50 liberal arts colleges without fraternities	19	7.06	4.09	**−42%**
Top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities	20	6.24	3.44	**−45%**

Federal data; simple averages of each college's rate for each period. The groups are as in Table E2.

Appendix F. Year-by-Year Figures, 2007–2024

Sex offense reports per 1,000 students for four of the seven yearly records in The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024 (Table H2), by year. The higher figure in each year is in bold; shaded rows are the federal years of the study (2022–2024). Group definitions and the treatment of Swarthmore are as described in that section; the single-report rule (excluding any school whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts) is not applied, so every school is included. Years before 2014 use the earlier Clery categories, at every school.

Table F1. Top-50 liberal arts colleges: the 19 without fraternities (the 20 compared in Table 2, with Swarthmore shown separately, Appendix E) and the 20 with them, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024

Year	Without fraternities (19)	With fraternities (20)	Higher	p	Note
2007	1.27	**1.71**	With	0.325	
2008	1.31	**1.61**	With	0.682	
2009	**1.64**	1.26	Without	0.323	
2010	**2.30**	1.89	Without	0.518	
2011	**2.49**	2.13	Without	0.593	
2012	**3.63**	2.22	Without	0.089	
2013	4.20	**6.12**	With	0.790	
2014	**5.44**	5.42	Without	0.855	Current categories begin
2015	**7.00**	5.65	Without	0.332	
2016	**6.58**	6.38	Without	0.768	
2017	**7.60**	7.07	Without	0.684	
2018	**8.67**	6.67	Without	0.546	
2019	5.72	**6.75**	With	0.319	
2020	**3.07**	2.63	Without	1.000	
2021	**4.66**	4.62	Without	0.704	
2022	**4.42**	3.91	Without	0.273	
2023	**4.27**	3.29	Without	0.376	
2024	**3.60**	3.13	Without	0.555	

Bold: the higher figure each year. Shaded: the federal years of the study (2022–2024). p: Mann–Whitney test, each year. Source: U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data, collections 2010–2025. Simple averages of each school's rate.

Table F2. National universities: the National Universities Breakout's groups with the excluded schools added back (5 vs. 80), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024

Year	Without fraternities (5)	Comparison group plus excluded universities (80)	Higher	p	Note
2007	**0.35**	0.33	Without	0.730	
2008	0.29	**0.31**	With	0.519	
2009	**0.33**	0.32	Without	0.933	
2010	**0.44**	0.33	Without	0.143	
2011	**0.41**	0.38	Without	0.654	
2012	0.44	**0.51**	With	0.892	
2013	**0.93**	0.59	Without	0.182	
2014	**1.83**	0.79	Without	0.024	Current categories begin
2015	**1.42**	0.87	Without	0.104	
2016	**2.63**	0.89	Without	0.042	
2017	**4.24**	1.03	Without	0.078	
2018	**8.07**	1.62	Without	0.136	
2019	**4.31**	1.30	Without	0.004	

Year	Without fraternities (5)	Comparison group plus excluded universities (80)	Higher	p	Note
2020	1.19	**1.34**	With (average); without (median)	0.047	Average higher with fraternities because of one case (Table E3); median higher without. Counted in Table H2 as a year the group with fraternities reported more (averages) and as a significant year with the group without fraternities higher (medians).
2021	**1.46**	1.31	Without	0.097	
2022	**4.05**	1.12	Without	0.038	Includes Caltech's single-report case (Table M1); not significant with the excluded schools left out
2023	**1.93**	1.11	Without	0.054	
2024	**1.57**	0.92	Without	0.068	

Bold: the higher figure each year. Shaded: the federal years of the study (2022–2024). p: Mann–Whitney test, each year. Source: U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data, collections 2010–2025. Both groups include the schools excluded from the comparisons of the study years: Caltech without fraternities, and the five excluded universities that would otherwise be in the comparison group (Florida, Michigan State, NC State, Ohio State and Villanova; see The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024).

Table F3. Catholic schools: the four without fraternities vs. all seven Catholic universities with an Interfraternity Council (IFC): the six in Table 6 and Villanova (4 vs. 7), sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024

Year	Without fraternities (4)	All seven Catholic universities with an IFC (7)	Higher	p	Note
2007	**0.48**	0.34	Without	0.648	
2008	**1.04**	0.31	Without	0.394	
2009	0.41	**0.43**	With	0.788	
2010	**0.58**	0.34	Without	0.042	
2011	**0.74**	0.33	Without	0.107	
2012	**1.13**	0.39	Without	0.164	
2013	**1.11**	0.63	Without	0.164	
2014	**1.34**	0.75	Without	0.073	Current categories begin
2015	**1.36**	0.66	Without	0.164	
2016	**1.71**	1.00	Without	0.412	
2017	**2.30**	0.96	Without	0.230	
2018	**10.37**	1.07	Without	0.315	Mostly Holy Cross (Table E3)
2019	**1.47**	1.20	Without	0.527	
2020	**1.33**	0.80	Without	0.230	
2021	1.37	**1.92**	With	0.788	
2022	**1.73**	1.21	Without	0.648	
2023	1.15	**1.65**	With	0.527	
2024	**1.03**	0.90	Without	0.788	

Bold: the higher figure each year. Shaded: the federal years of the study (2022–2024). p: Mann–Whitney test, each year. Source: U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data, collections 2010–2025. The group with fraternities includes Villanova, excluded from the comparisons of the study years (see The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024).

Table F4. Federal Data Comparison, historical version (24 vs. 517: Caltech included and Swarthmore shown separately; the nine excluded IFC campuses included): top-ranked colleges without fraternities vs. IFC (Interfraternity Council) campuses, sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024

Year	Without fraternities (24)	IFC campuses (517)	Higher	p	Note
2007	**1.08**	0.43	Without	<0.001	
2008	**1.10**	0.47	Without	0.003	
2009	**1.36**	0.39	Without	<0.001	
2010	**1.91**	0.43	Without	<0.001	

Year	Without fraternities (24)	IFC campuses (517)	Higher	p	Note
2011	**2.06**	0.50	Without	<0.001	
2012	**2.97**	0.56	Without	<0.001	
2013	**3.52**	0.77	Without	<0.001	
2014	**4.69**	1.01	Without	<0.001	Current categories begin
2015	**5.83**	1.11	Without	<0.001	
2016	**5.75**	1.44	Without	<0.001	
2017	**6.90**	1.56	Without	<0.001	
2018	**8.55**	1.68	Without	<0.001	Includes Holy Cross (Table E3)
2019	**5.42**	1.52	Without	<0.001	
2020	**2.68**	1.04	Without	<0.001	Includes Michigan (Table E3)
2021	**4.00**	1.48	Without	<0.001	
2022	**4.34**	1.51	Without	<0.001	Includes Caltech (Table M1)
2023	**3.78**	1.30	Without	<0.001	
2024	**3.17**	1.22	Without	<0.001	

Bold: the higher figure each year. Shaded: the federal years of the study (2022–2024). p: Mann–Whitney test, each year. Source: U.S. Department of Education Campus Safety and Security data, collections 2010–2025. The groups differ in size and type (see Table 1). Both groups include the schools excluded from the comparisons of the study years (Caltech; nine IFC campuses), and Swarthmore is shown separately.

Appendix G. Reviews of This Report: Independent Human Methods Review (G1) and AI Model Reviews (G2)

This appendix contains two separate reviews. G1 is the review by an independent human methods reviewer, with NIC's response to each point (Table G1). G2 is a separate review by three AI models. The two were carried out independently of each other.

G1. Independent methods review by a human reviewer

On October 22, 2026, an independent methods reviewer returned a written review of this report. The reviewer is a published scholar whose research examines fraternity hazing, social culture and sexual assault; has consulted with more than 100 college campuses on risk management related to fraternities and sororities; and has served on college campuses as both a deputy Title IX coordinator and a Clery coordinator. The reviewer was paid for this review and had never done any work for NIC before it. The review is reproduced below word for word, followed by NIC's response to each item in the order the reviewer raised them (Table G1).

The review, reproduced verbatim

The reviewer was given an opportunity to examine the report and the underlying data files and asked to provide feedback regarding the following:

- whether the claims made in the report are justified by the data
- whether the appropriate statistical methods were used in analyzing the data
- whether the choices regarding analyses or the inclusion or exclusion of certain campuses in the analysis after the initial data was seen was warranted
- any changes or corrections recommended by the reviewer

The reviewer utilized AI (Gemini) to analyze data, simplify searching for specific information within the report, and double-check the accuracy of tables utilized in the report. All other conclusions are the reviewer's own.

Are the claims made in the report justified by the underlying data?

Yes, the claims made in the report are supported by the underlying data. While certain choices were made in terms of statistical analysis and the removal of outliers, the reviewer found no evidence to suggest that these choices were made to alter the underlying findings in the report. The authors are transparent about those choices and the fact that they were made after the initial data was analyzed, and provide a number of appendixes demonstrating how certain choices (i.e. the outlier rule) altered the findings.

However, one important choice does not include an accompanying analysis in the appendix. By analyzing the Clery data using total enrollment (instead of only undergraduate enrollment), the data are likely skewed in a way that makes the fraternity campuses appear safer. As almost all of the "non-fraternity" campuses are small liberal arts schools with primarily undergraduate populations, and many of the largest fraternity systems are at large, public research universities with large graduate populations unlikely to live on campus or participate in fraternities. While the authors acknowledge this decision, reasonably justify it and provide additional "apples to apples" comparisons in their analysis (i.e. Ivy League or top 50 liberal arts institutions with and without fraternities), we are not given comparison data in the appendixes showing how the exclusion of graduate students would impact the overall findings of the report (as we are with other decisions/exclusions). The reviewer recommends the addition of an appendix showing the major analyses on the large data set including and excluding graduate students in the crime rate calculations.

Were the appropriate statistical methods used in analyzing the data?

Crime statistics data are not well-suited to traditional parametric testing, so the use of non-parametric tests was generally appropriate given the nature of the data under examination.

The reviewer identified one analysis that should be subjected to additional methodological rigor. In the size-matched comparison data (pages 6 and 25), the use of Franklin and Marshall and other small IFC institutions across multiple comparisons means the pairs are not fully independent, violating a core assumption of the Wilcoxon test (which the authors acknowledge in the report).

The reviewer recommends one of two options for addressing this issue:

- Utilize a "Greedy Nearest Neighbor" selection algorithm – this process utilizes an algorithm to select schools without fraternities, find the closest size-matched IFC campus, pair them, and then removes that control campus from the available pool. To avoid bias from the ordering of the selection, schools should be sorted from hardest-to-match (largest/smallest enrollments) to easiest-to-match before pairing.
- Cluster-Robust Linear/Non-linear Regression – If the authors prefer to keep the current matching structure that re-uses campuses, they should run a regression model on the matched data while utilizing the cluster-robust standard errors clustered on the control campus ID. This process would mathematically adjust the variance to account for the duplicate control entries.

Were the choices regarding the exclusion of certain institutions after the initial data were seen justified?

From a statistical perspective, the exclusion of these campuses was justified. From a methodological standpoint, their exclusion after the initial data were examined could introduce selection bias. Assuming that any bias exhibited by the report's authors would seek to show fraternities in a more favorable light, the data presented in table M2 (which includes data from the removed campuses) suggests that no such bias existed in the decision to remove them. The National University Breakout data presented in Table M2 shows a higher (and statistically significant) rate of sex crimes on campuses without fraternities when the outlier campuses are included in the analysis.

Overall Analysis

The report is methodologically sound, the limitations of the research are appropriately acknowledged, and the conclusions are accurate and measured.

Table G1. NIC's responses to the independent methods review, item by item

Item	The reviewer's point, in the order raised	Outcome	NIC's response (pages in this report)
1	Are the claims made in the report justified by the underlying data? The reviewer: yes; no evidence that the choices about statistical analysis or the removal of outliers were made to alter the findings.	**No change needed**	The one exception the reviewer raised under this question, the denominator, is item 2.
2	Total rather than undergraduate enrollment: add an appendix showing the major analyses including and excluding graduate students.	**Added**	Appendix H (p. 85) gives every major comparison both ways (Table U1; 07_reviewer_checks.py) and the 18-year record of Table H2 both ways (Table U2; 08_history_checks.py); General Note 4 and Methodology, section 8, point to it. With undergraduate enrollment the gap in the Federal Data Comparison narrows (3.88 vs. 1.63, against 3.69 vs. 1.31), largely because rates at the IFC campuses rise. No result in the body of the report changes significance, and every comparison points the same way except one tie (the Catholic universities with an IFC, 1.75 on each side). In the 18-year record, no record reverses.
3	Were the appropriate statistical methods used? The reviewer: the nonparametric tests were generally appropriate for crime statistics.	**No change needed**	The report's tests (Mann–Whitney, Wilcoxon signed-rank, Spearman) are unchanged (Methodology, section 5).
4	Size-matched comparison (p. 6 and p. 25): reused matched campuses mean the pairs are not fully independent; use greedy nearest-neighbor matching without replacement (hardest to match first), or cluster-robust standard errors clustered on the control campus.	**Added (both)**	Methodology, section 7 (p. 38), summarized in the size-matched notes (p. 25) and in Table S (p. 6). Without reusing any campus: 3.69 vs. 2.37 with one match per school ($p = 0.007$) and 3.69 vs. 2.41 with three ($p = 0.001$). With the report's matches and standard errors clustered on the matched campus: +1.24 (95% CI +0.63 to +1.84; $p < 0.001$); clustered on both the matched campus and the school, $p = 0.005$. Appendix H gives both with undergraduate enrollment.
5	Were the exclusions after the data were seen justified? The reviewer: justified statistically; Table M2 suggests no bias in favor of fraternities.	**No change needed**	Every result is already given with the excluded schools included (Table M2, p. 43) and at other thresholds (Table M3); Methodology, sections 12 and 13, state that the rule was adopted after the comparisons were first calculated.
6	Overall analysis.	**Noted**	No change.

SEC universities (Appendix I). The check of fraternity/sorority participation at SEC universities (p. 87) was added at NIC's initiative. This check was run after the report was sent to the independent methods reviewer. NIC then discussed it with the reviewer and, for the integrity of the report, presents it only as an appendix, referenced from the participation finding, rather than as a finding of the report. The reviewer agreed with the reasoning for the check.

G2. Review by three AI models (Gemini, ChatGPT and Grok)

On October 22, 2026, three AI models (Google's Gemini, OpenAI's ChatGPT and xAI's Grok) were each given the same instructions, reproduced at the end of this appendix, in separate new sessions, with a review copy of the report (without this appendix), the companion Source Documentation, the Excel data file and the analysis code package with the federal data file. Gemini ran all six scripts in the code package (01–06), each of which finished without error (return code 0), and independently recomputed figures from the data. ChatGPT ran scripts 01–04; script 05 exceeded the time its session allowed, and it did not complete script 06. Grok did not run the full scripts; it recomputed a few figures from the code package's outputs (outputs/campus_figures.csv). The table lists every distinct finding the reviewers rated Must fix or Should fix (a finding raised by more than one reviewer is listed once, with each reviewer named), the rating each reviewer gave it, and how it was handled. "Corrected" means the report was changed in response, and the change is described; "Not an error" means the finding was checked against the report and did not hold; "Already addressed" means the report already covered the point where stated; "Noted" means no change was made; "Not adopted in the report" means a suggestion was considered and not taken in the report, for the reason given; "Done" marks a step outside the report itself that has since been completed. No reviewer found an error in the report's data or calculations.

Each reviewer's overall verdict

Gemini: Ready with minor changes; replicates: yes. It reports that the calculations, data extraction and statistical models replicate "with zero mathematical discrepancies," and recommends qualifying the chance benchmark for the yearly tests, aligning the p. 18 wording with section 7, and giving the continuous correlations alongside the cutoffs chosen after the data were seen.

ChatGPT: Needs major changes; replicates: partly. It found no numerical error in the figures it checked; its concerns are with design and framing: "The strongest outstanding concern is not a demonstrated calculation error but whether the study design supports the prominence and breadth of the conclusions drawn from it." It recommends an independent statistical review, a clearer separation of exploratory and confirmatory results, and a more cautious public-facing conclusion.

Grok: Ready with minor changes; replicates: yes (from the code package's outputs; it did not run the full scripts). It finds the report "transparent, methodologically careful, and numerically accurate on the federal-data comparisons that can be independently recomputed," and recommends more prominent placement of NIC's interest, a summary sentence on the choices made after the results were seen, and a note on what a 95% range that includes zero means.

Findings and responses

Reviewer	Finding	Reviewer's rating	Outcome	Response
Gemini (also noted by Grok)	p. 18 says reports "fell 25% by 2024," but the 25% compares the 2022–2024 average with the 2016–2018 average (section 7), not the single year 2024.	Must fix (Gemini); Grok: a minor wording difference	**Corrected**	p. 18 now reads "then fell 25% by 2022–2024." Section 7 (p. 39) gives "1.54 in 2022–2024, 25% below the 2016–2018 average," which agrees.
Gemini	The chance benchmark ("about six significant years … would be expected by chance alone") assumes the 126 yearly tests are independent; they are not, because the same schools appear every year.	Must fix	**Corrected**	The title page (p. 1), the Abstract (p. 2) and Key findings (p. 7) now add "(a rough benchmark, since the same schools appear every year)." The Table H2 notes (p. 20) already state that the years are not independent.
ChatGPT, Gemini	Not finding a significant difference is not evidence of no difference: several comparisons are too small to detect sizable differences, and the 95% ranges should be as prominent as the p-values.	Must fix (ChatGPT); Should fix (Gemini)	**Already addressed**	The short answer says that no comparison found the campuses without fraternities reporting significantly fewer, and that the data cannot rule out sizable differences in either direction (p. 1; also p. 4). Table S gives every gap with its 95% range (p. 5); its notes say a result that is not significant "is not evidence that the groups are the same" and that with 4 and 3 schools no difference of any size could be significant (p. 6; also pp. 15 and 17).
ChatGPT, Grok	Choices made after the results were first seen weaken a confirmatory reading; the results without them should be shown alongside, and the Executive Summary should say so.	Must fix (ChatGPT); Should fix (Grok)	**Already addressed**	The Abstract (p. 2) and the Table S notes (p. 6) state which rules, cutoffs and definitions were set after the results were first seen; Methodology, section 12 (p. 41) lists every such choice; Table M2 (p. 43) gives every result with the excluded schools included, including the two that change (the Catholic Universities Breakout with Villanova; the National Universities Breakout, p = 0.047). A replication with rules fixed in advance is outside this report.
ChatGPT	The broadest comparison (24 vs. 508) is confounded by differences in size, type and residential life, and should not be treated as the strongest evidence because it has the smallest p-value.	Must fix	**Already addressed**	Table S lists comparisons of similar schools first and labels this one the broadest and least like-with-like, not to be used on its own to draw conclusions (pp. 5–6); p. 10 says the same. The size split (p. 10), the size-matched comparison (p. 25) and the size-adjusted model, which adjusts for enrollment alone, not for type, ranking or residential life (p. 8), are reported with it.
Gemini	The front matter should say, as pp. 15 and 30 do, that published Clery statistics cannot identify whether the alleged October 2024 incident at Cornell is among the counts.	Must fix	**Not adopted in the report**	The Executive Summary states that the report itself makes no findings about the allegations (p. 4). The notes to Table 4 (p. 15) and the Ivy League notes (p. 30) explain that published Clery statistics do not identify individual incidents and that no figure in the report identifies, includes or excludes any individual incident; this was not repeated in the front matter.

Reviewer	Finding	Reviewer's rating	Outcome	Response
ChatGPT	The four-year housing result (4.43 vs. 4.48) should be given more prominence, as compatible with residential life affecting report rates.	Should fix	**Already addressed**	It is on the title page (p. 1), in Table S (p. 5) and in Key findings (pp. 7–8). The title page and the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (p. 13) say it is consistent with residential life contributing to the gap, without measuring how much; Key findings calls residential life the most plausible alternative explanation the data can test (p. 8).
ChatGPT	The Ivy League comparison (4 vs. 3) is too small to generalize from, and an IFC-ISNA is not the same as having fraternities.	Should fix	**Already addressed**	The title page and Executive Summary say that all eight Ivy League universities have some form of fraternities and that the comparison is between universities with and without an IFC-ISNA (pp. 1 and 4). p. 15 says that with 4 and 3 schools no difference of any size could be significant. The definition is in Methodology, section 9 (p. 39).
ChatGPT	The historical section should not be read as showing changes in actual assaults; headings should say "reports," with the 2014 change in categories shown beside the results.	Should fix	**Already addressed**	The section is headed "How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024" (p. 18). The 2014 change in Clery categories is stated in its text and in the Table H0 note (p. 18). The title page says Clery data count reports, not assaults (p. 1).
Gemini	The Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition was set after the results were seen and gives the largest gap of the definitions tested; Table S should say so.	Should fix	**Already addressed**	The Table S notes state that the peer definition was set after the results were first seen (p. 6). p. 14 states that, of the five definitions tested, it gives the largest gap and that no difference is significant under any, and p. 19 repeats that it gives the largest gap; Table 3b (p. 26) gives each.
Gemini	That chapter-house coverage could not be checked for the 508 IFC campuses should be stated with Table 1 and in Key findings.	Should fix	**Already addressed**	Key findings (p. 8) and the Federal Data Comparison text with Table 1 (p. 10) state it, and p. 10 adds that incidents in privately rented houses are outside Clery statistics at any school.
Gemini	The continuous rank correlations for participation and dormitory capacity should lead, with the 25% and 90% splits, both chosen after the data were seen, secondary.	Should fix	**Noted**	For participation the report already leads with the correlation (Spearman −0.16, p = 0.54; pp. 7 and 13) and labels the 25% line as chosen after the data were seen. For dormitory capacity, the 90% split comes first, followed by the 95% and 85% lines and the correlation, with the 90% line labeled as chosen after the data were seen (p. 37); this order was not changed.
Grok	Readers may not see that a 95% range that includes zero is consistent with no significant difference.	Should fix	**Already addressed**	The Table S notes say: "a range that includes zero means the data cannot tell which group is higher" (p. 6).
Grok, ChatGPT	NIC's interest should be stated more prominently (Grok: also in the Executive Summary and before Table S); ChatGPT finds the statement adequate but not sufficient on its own.	Should fix (Grok, ChatGPT)	**Noted**	The interest is stated on the title page and in the Abstract, each with the statement that all data, code and sources are available on request (pp. 1 and 2). It was not repeated in the Executive Summary.
ChatGPT, Grok	Independent review by a statistician or criminologist.	Should fix (ChatGPT; part of a Grok Should fix)	**Done**	An independent methods review was completed on October 22, 2026; its findings and the responses are at the start of this appendix (p. —).
ChatGPT	Reproducing the figures from the analysis code is not the same as independent validation of the classifications, design and selection rules.	Should fix (replication check)	**Already addressed**	The title page reports the AI check and the independent methods review separately (p. 1); this appendix reports the replication separately from the reviewers' comments on design, and the independent methods review separately from both.
Gemini	Table S gives the National Universities Breakout gap as +0.58; from 1.5717 and 0.9788 it would be +0.59.	Should fix (replication check)	**Not an error**	The comparison's unrounded averages are 1.568 and 0.983 (code output, outputs/results.json), a gap of 0.584, printed as +0.58 (p. 5); its 95% range (−0.91 to +2.08) is centered on it. The figures the reviewer used are not this comparison's averages. Both round to the printed 1.57 and 0.98, and the Table S note says a gap may differ by 0.01 from the difference of the rounded figures.

Replication check of the federal-data figures

Gemini ran scripts 01–06 and gave a table of 27 figures it recomputed, all of which matched the report at the precision printed: the Federal Data Comparison (Table 1: averages, medians, broader measure, size splits and the two history groups), the negative binomial rate ratio and its 95% interval, the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Tables 2, 2b and 2c), the National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts (Tables 5, 5b and 6), five of the 95% ranges in Table S and three results in Table M2. It also confirmed checks (1)–(5) in the instructions, the 75 universities in the comparison group (Table C3), the ten excluded schools (Table M1), and Brown's 2023 and 2024 figures as originally submitted (32 and 13).

ChatGPT ran scripts 01–04 and compared 16 figures from their output with the report: the Federal Data Comparison (24 vs. 508; 3.69 vs. 1.31; both size splits), the size-matched comparison, the negative binomial rate ratio and its interval, and the National Universities, Top-50 Liberal Arts (IFC-ISNA), four-year housing and Catholic comparisons with their p-values. All matched. It states that it did not complete the historical and shuffle-test scripts (05) or script 06, the full source audit, or every Table S interval.

Grok recomputed the averages for the 24 and the 508 (3.69 and 1.31) and the Mann–Whitney test from outputs/campus_figures.csv; they matched. Its other entries rely on the code package's outputs and descriptions.

Instructions given to each reviewer

Please do both reviews below. If you cannot complete one (for example, you cannot open a file or run code), say so, explain what you could not do, and complete the rest.

Do Part 1 first, then Part 2, in the same response if you can (otherwise continue in a follow-up in this chat).

PART 1 — FULL REVIEW

INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY REVIEW. Base this review only on the attached files, and do not rely on any other conversation, instructions or prior knowledge of this report. Reach every conclusion yourself. If your environment lets you, use a new session and fresh agents or sub-agents.

You are an independent reviewer. Attached are four files: (1) a research report, "Fraternities and Campus Sexual Assault Reports: What Clery Act Data Show" (76 pages; page numbers below are the printed page numbers of this file), which makes six comparisons of Clery Act sex offense reports at top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities with campuses that have them; (2) its companion "Source Documentation," which gives, for every school in the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts and for four of the ten excluded schools (Caltech, Michigan State, Florida and Dartmouth), the report and link used, the table and page, every relevant figure as printed by Clery geography, totals recomputed from those figures, and images of the source tables (items A, B, C and D); (3) an Excel data file with the counts behind each table and the rates calculated by formula (20 sheets, including year-by-year sheets for three of the historical records); and (4) Clery_Analysis_Code.zip, the analysis code (scripts 01–06 and a README) with an unmodified copy of the U.S. Department of Education data file, which reproduces the federal-data tables and their notes (its README lists the few federal-data figures computed separately). Review the report critically and carefully. You have no stake in its conclusions.

WHAT THE REPORT CONTAINS (in report order; printed page numbers)

PART I. THE REPORT (pp. 1–20)

- Title page (p. 1): the question, a short answer, a paragraph on how Clery reports changed over time, "The answer in statistical terms," a statement of NIC's interest in the question, and a list of sources.
- Abstract (p. 2).
- Executive Summary (pp. 4–9): opening, NIC's position on the Cornell case (a quoted statement, with a note that the report itself makes no findings about the allegations), "Terms used in this report" (pp. 4–5), Table S (pp. 5–6: every comparison, with the number of schools on each side, the two averages, the gap between them with its 95% range (a Welch t interval; a paired t interval for matched comparisons) and the test), its notes (pp. 6–7), Key findings (pp. 7–8) and "What this report does not show" (p. 9).
- Federal Data Comparison (pp. 10–11; Table 1; U.S. Department of Education data, 2022–2024): 24 top-ranked colleges and universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. 508 campuses with an Interfraternity Council (IFC) on NIC's list, with splits by campus size (rows 2 and 3) and by history (row 4). The group of 24 is defined by rankings only: every school in the top 100 of the 2027 U.S. News National Universities or the top 50 of its National Liberal Arts Colleges that eliminated, prohibits or never had social fraternities.
- Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (pp. 12–13): opens with why most of the detailed analysis is of the 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges; Table 2 (the 20 without fraternities vs. all 20 with fraternities, IFC or not; the 14 with an IFC; the 8 with an IFC-ISNA; matched comparisons in both directions), Table 2b (by housing requirement, with a dormitory-capacity check) and Table 2c (by the share of students in fraternities and sororities; Figure A1).
- Liberal Arts Breakout (p. 14; Table 3; each college's own fall 2026 report, 2023–2025): six top-35 Northeast and Mid-Atlantic liberal arts colleges that eliminated fraternities vs. six peer colleges with an IFC-ISNA.
- Ivy League Breakout (p. 15; Table 4; own reports): seven of the eight Ivy League universities (Dartmouth excluded under Methodology, section 13), four without an IFC-ISNA vs. three with one. The Table 4 note and the "Chapter houses" note (p. 30) state what the report did and did not determine about the alleged October 2024 incident at Cornell.

  "IFC-ISNA" (an IFC with institutional support and national affiliation) means (1) institutional approval: an IFC operating with the school's approval, with most of the campus's fraternities in that IFC; (2) national affiliation: a majority of nationally affiliated chapters; and (3) institutional staffing: at least one full-time staff member whose title is specific to fraternity/sorority life (Methodology, section 9). A "comparison group" (National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts) is the schools with an IFC-ISNA whose Clery statistics include any fraternity chapter houses, or that have none (a separate rule).
- National Universities Breakout (p. 16; Tables 5, 5a, 5b; federal data): the four top-100 national universities that banned or never had fraternities vs. the 75 in the comparison group, with a private-universities-only comparison. All 87 top-100 national universities on NIC's list used here are in Table C3 (Appendix C, pp. 68–69), with the reason for each exclusion.
- Catholic Universities Breakout (p. 17; Table 6; federal data): four Catholic schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. the three Catholic universities in the comparison group, and vs. the six Catholic universities with an IFC in the study years (Villanova, a seventh, excluded); descriptive only.
- How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024: Patterns Across the 565 Campuses in This Report (p. 18; Table H0 and its note, including the split by campus size; federal data): the rise and fall in reports across all campuses in the report's federal-data groups, with campuses with and without fraternities combined, and a shared-pattern (shuffle) test (05_shared_wave.py; Methodology, section 7).
- The Longer Record: Campuses With and Without Fraternities, 2007–2024 (pp. 19–20; Tables H1 and H2; federal data, descriptive context, not checked against schools' own reports): Table H1 (the top-50 liberal arts colleges by three-year period) and Table H2 (p. 20), which tests seven yearly records over 18 years (126 yearly tests): top-50 liberal arts colleges, top-100 national universities, top-ranked Catholic schools, the Federal Data Comparison (historical version), the size-matched comparison, the Liberal Arts Breakout and the four-year housing comparison. Under Table H2 are its symbol key and method notes (‡ size-matched, including a sign test from 06_added_checks.py; § Liberal Arts Breakout; ¶ four-year housing) and a paragraph headed "Notes to Table H2." The single-report rule is not applied there; Swarthmore is shown separately.

PART II. TECHNICAL REPORT (pp. 21–48)

- Federal Data Comparison: Supporting Tables and Notes (pp. 21–25): Table 1a (the 24), Table 1b (every top-ranked school not counted, and why: single-sex colleges on both sides, including Yeshiva University, Hampden-Sydney and Wabash; service academies; Hillsdale; Wesleyan; universities with unapproved off-campus fraternities; campuses with fraternities but no IFC; excluded schools; and national universities outside the National Universities Breakout's comparison group), the notes (Boston College, with at most a single unapproved chapter; Yeshiva; Soka University of America, which is counted; the Claremont Colleges; campuses, chapter houses, records and enrollment), Table 1c (the size split at other lines), the size-matched comparison and Table 1d (three and five matches; p. 25), and the size-adjusted model.
- Liberal Arts Breakout: Notes (p. 26; Table 3b, other peer definitions); Why Wesleyan University Is Not Included, and the Results If It Were (pp. 27–28; Table 3c); Ivy League Breakout: Notes (pp. 29–30; Table 4b, undergraduate enrollment; Brown's figures as originally submitted); National Universities Breakout: Notes (p. 31); Catholic Universities Breakout: Notes (p. 32).
- Methodology (pp. 33–43), sections 1–14, including: section 2, selection criteria and the chapter-house rule; section 4 (Table A3); section 5, sensitivity analysis and residential life (p. 37: the dormitory-capacity check using federal IPEDS 2024 data, the chapter-house check against the federal list of on-campus student housing, Table 3d, and "Many tests"); section 7, calculations, including matched comparisons with one, three and five matches and the "Shared-pattern (shuffle) test" paragraph (pp. 38–39); section 8, judgment calls; section 9, the IFC-ISNA definition; section 10, housing requirements and participation; section 12, choices made after the results were first seen or while the comparisons were being calculated (pp. 40–41); section 13, schools excluded for a single report with many counts (pp. 41–42; Tables M1 (p. 42), M2 and M3 (p. 43)); section 14, limitations.
- General Notes (p. 44) and Sources (pp. 45–48).
- Appendices: A (pp. 49–52: Table A1, counts for the six Liberal Arts Breakout colleges without fraternities; Table A2, housing requirement, fraternity participation, federal dormitory capacity and chapter-house status for the 40 top-50 liberal arts colleges; Figure A1), B (pp. 53–55: sources for each school and notes on the Ivy League universities), C (pp. 56–69: the 508 IFC campuses, Table C1, pp. 56–66; size-matched pairs, Table C2, p. 67; the 87 national universities, Table C3, pp. 68–69), D (p. 70: case studies of four well-known schools outside the top-ranked lists, not part of any comparison), E (pp. 71–73: Swarthmore College before and after it ended fraternities and sororities in 2019, Tables E1–E4, descriptive) and F (pp. 74–76: year-by-year figures for four of the seven yearly records, Tables F1–F4).
- Excluded schools (Methodology, section 13; Tables M1–M3): ten schools whose statistics include a single report, offender or matter accounting for 15 or more counts in a year used (Caltech, and nine IFC campuses including Dartmouth, Florida, Michigan State, NC State, Ohio State and Villanova) are excluded from every comparison of the study years. Table M2 gives the results with them included; Table M3 gives results at other thresholds. The Longer Record and Appendices E and F include every school.

IMPORTANT — READING THE TABLES: Read every table as it appears on the page, row by row and column by column. Year columns run 2023, 2024, 2025 from left to right in the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts and Table A1, and 2022, 2023, 2024 in every federal-data table. A PDF's text layer can scramble table columns; before reporting any numeric inconsistency, confirm it by reading the rendered table and by recomputing from the counts in Table A1, Appendix C, the Excel file or the Source Documentation (rate = reports ÷ (enrollment × years) × 1,000; group averages are simple averages of school rates). Do not report an inconsistency you have not confirmed this way.

Do six tasks, in order.

TASK 1 — INTERNAL CONSISTENCY: Check whether the report agrees with itself. Look for numbers that differ between sections (title page, Abstract, Executive Summary and Table S, Key findings, the Federal Data Comparison, the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison, the breakouts, Tables H0–H2, Part II, the Methodology, the appendices); school counts that don't match the tables (24, 25, 508, 517, 20 vs. 20, 14, 8, 40, 17, 6 vs. 6, 4 vs. 3, 4 vs. 75, 80, 87, 565, 554, 10 vs. 10); lists of schools in the text that don't match the tables; notes, page numbers or cross-references that point to the wrong note, section, table, page or Source Documentation item; section titles that don't match what the section compares; and definitions applied inconsistently (enrollment denominators, multi-count cases, single-sex colleges, the chapter-house rule, and how a printed total that differs from the sum of its location columns is handled). Check that the same comparison is described with the same group sizes everywhere (for example, the Catholic schools: 4 vs. 3, 4 vs. 6, and 4 vs. 7 in Table H2).
TASK 2 — VERIFY A SAMPLE AGAINST SOURCES: Pick at least eight schools: at least two from each side of the Liberal Arts Breakout, one Ivy League university, one of the excluded schools (Methodology, section 13), checking that its source supports the exclusion, and two schools in the Federal Data Comparison. Also check at least three colleges' housing requirements and fraternity-participation figures in Table A2 against the pages listed in inputs/lac_housing_fsl.csv. For each, check the figures used in the report against the Source Documentation's figures and images (or Appendix C or the Excel file for federal figures), and, if you can, against the linked source. Recompute at least six published rates, at least three of Swarthmore's yearly rates in Table E1 and its rank in Table E2 for 2013 and 2018, the Table 1 average for the 24, the Table 2b averages, and at least three of the 95% ranges in Table S. Check Brown's 2023 and 2024 figures "as originally submitted" (p. 30) against the federal file in the code package (raw/csv/, record 217156001). Check the dormitory capacity of at least three colleges in Table A2 against raw/COST1_2024.zip in the code package, and the chapter-house status of at least two colleges against inputs/lac_chapter_houses.csv and the residence-hall fire files (Residencehallfire22–24) in raw/Crime2025EXCEL.zip. Spot-check at least three schools against the U.S. Department of Education's Campus Safety and Security data, either at ope.ed.gov/campussafety or using the copy of the federal data file in the code package. If you cannot open a source, say so rather than guessing.
TASK 3 — METHODOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL CHOICES: For each of the following, assess whether the rule is clearly stated, applied consistently, and disclosed wherever it matters, and whether a reasonable alternative would change the results:
(a) how the 24 "banned or never had" schools were selected (top 100 National Universities, top 50 National Liberal Arts Colleges), including everything not counted (Table 1b), the single-sex rule applied to both sides (Yeshiva University, Hampden-Sydney and Wabash, with their effects), the decision to count Soka University of America, and the treatment of Boston College, with at most a single unapproved chapter (p. 23);
(b) the rule that only fraternities operating with the school's approval during 2023–2025 count, including Wesleyan (pp. 27–28);
(c) the requirement in the National Universities and Catholic Universities Breakouts that a campus's Clery statistics include any fraternity chapter houses (or that it have none), the evidence for it (p. 31), and the fact that it could not be verified for all 508 IFC campuses;
(d) the IFC-ISNA criteria and whether the term and its definition are clear and fairly applied, including that staffing was reviewed as of October 2026 rather than for 2023–2025, the decision to limit the Liberal Arts Breakout's comparison side to colleges that eliminated fraternities (the four top-35 colleges in the region that never had fraternities are disclosed, p. 26), and how the criteria were applied to the 87 top-100 national universities;
(e) the choices made after the results were first seen (Methodology, section 12, pp. 40–41: three rules, two cutoffs, the Liberal Arts Breakout's peer definition and the further choices listed there, including the three historical records added later): whether each is clear and applied evenly to both groups, whether each exclusion under section 13 is supported by its source, and whether Tables M2 and M3 and the notes show the results without them fairly, including the results whose direction or significance changes (the Catholic Universities Breakout with Villanova; the National Universities Breakout with every excluded school, p = 0.047);
(f) using published counts without adjustment, total rather than undergraduate enrollment (Tables 3d and 4b), and simple rather than enrollment-weighted averages;
(g) the liberal arts housing-requirement and fraternity-participation comparisons (Tables 2b and 2c, Figure A1): how housing requirements and participation were classified, that both are current figures rather than 2022–2024, the nine colleges counted as "not confirmed," the figures used for Franklin & Marshall and Trinity College, the 25% line chosen after the data were seen, and the dormitory-capacity and chapter-house checks (Methodology, section 5, p. 37): whether IPEDS capacity is a fair measure, the 90% line chosen after the data were seen, the treatment of DePauw, and the three colleges where some chapter houses are not on the federal housing list (why they are kept in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison, and the result without them);
(h) the peer comparisons (liberal arts peers, private universities, Catholic universities), the one comparison in which the group with fraternities is higher (four-year housing, 4.43 vs. 4.48), and the order in which Table S presents comparisons;
(i) campus size and residential life: the size splits (Table 1, Table 1c), the size-matched comparison (Table 1d), the size-adjusted model, and how the report treats residential life as the most plausible alternative explanation the data can test;
(j) the statistics: the 95% ranges in Table S and the matched comparisons with one, three and five matches (section 7): whether the methods are appropriate for groups this small, whether the ranges agree with the tests, whether readers are told clearly what a range that includes zero means, and how the report handles multiple testing ("Many tests," section 5; Table S lead-in, p. 5; p. 25);
(k) the historical record (pp. 18–20 and Appendices E and F): the choice to use federal data only, to define groups by each school's status today, to show Swarthmore separately, and not to apply the single-report rule there; whether year-by-year tests are appropriate when the same schools appear every year; and whether the Swarthmore case study (Appendix E) is fair, including its use of the 2013 spike, the federal complaints and the explanations quoted in Table E3.
In addition, as part of this task, check each of the following explicitly and report the result of each (confirmed / not confirmed, with your working):
(1) The p. 18 shared-pattern sentences ("Across 554 campuses, reports rose about 4× to a peak around 2018, then fell 25% by 2024. A statistical test confirmed this shared rise and fall was not a coincidence (05_shared_wave.py; Methodology, section 7).") and the "Shared-pattern (shuffle) test" paragraph in section 7 (pp. 38–39): Are 554 and 11 of 565, 0.50, 2.06 and 1.54, "about 4×", "25%" (1 − 1.54/2.06), the highest year 2018, 0 of 2,000 shuffles, and 538 of 553 (97%, median correlation 0.58) consistent with each other and with Table H0 (0.50, 2.04 and 1.52 for all 565)? Is the test (log of rate + 0.1, centered on each campus's own mean; strength = variance across years of the cross-campus mean; each campus's 18 values permuted) a sound test of a shared pattern, and does the text claim no more than it shows (note its statement that it does not show why, and the 2014 change in Clery categories)? Is "by 2024" on p. 18 consistent with "in 2022–2024" in section 7?
(2) The chance sentences on the title page, in the Abstract and in Key findings (p. 7) ("With 126 yearly tests, about six significant years, in either direction, would be expected by chance alone even with no real differences."), and the counts that follow them: 38 of 126 significant; 37 with the schools without fraternities higher; 30 of those in the historical Federal Data Comparison (18) and the size-matched comparison (12); and 8 of 90 in the five other records "against about four or five expected by chance alone." Recompute every count from the two significance rows of Table H2 (p. 20). State how you treated the Liberal Arts Breakout cell "0 (1 with ties allowed for: 2011)" and whether the counts are correct either way. Check that 126 = 7 × 18, that "about six" (126 × 0.05) and "about four or five" (90 × 0.05) are right, and whether the text adequately says that the yearly tests are not independent.
(3) The size split in the Table H0 note (p. 18): the 366 campuses with 5,000 or more students (94% of students) rose 3.4-fold to 2016–2018 and were at that level in 2022–2024 (0.88 and 0.89); the 199 with fewer than 5,000 rose 4.4-fold and fell 36%. Check that 366 + 199 = 565, that the figures are consistent with the "All 565 campuses" row (4.1× and 25%), and whether the paragraph that follows ("Rates rose and fell more at small campuses …" and the 48 vs. 517 comparison) is supported by them and avoids any causal reading.
(4) The sign test in the ‡ note under Table H2 ("A sign test, which does not assume symmetry, finds 5 significant years (2009, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2022; 06_added_checks.py)."): Is a two-sided exact sign test with tied pairs dropped appropriate here? Does it agree with, or differ from, the Wilcoxon result (12 significant years) in a way the text explains? Does the result depend on how ties are handled (2009 has one tied pair)?
(5) Brown "both ways" (p. 30): with Brown's 2023 and 2024 figures as originally submitted, its rate is 1.67 instead of 2.20, the four universities without an IFC-ISNA average 1.87 instead of 2.00, against 0.87, and the exact Mann–Whitney p is 0.40 either way. Recompute these, and say whether the conclusion of the Ivy League Breakout depends on which Brown figures are used.
If you can execute code, run 05_shared_wave.py and 06_added_checks.py from the code package (see Part 2, step 3) and compare their printed output with the report for items (1), (4) and (5). If you cannot, say so and check what you can from the report, the Excel file and outputs/shared_wave.json and outputs/added_checks.json in the code package.
TASK 4 — CLAIMS VS. EVIDENCE: Identify any sentence in the report that claims more than the data support (for example, statements about cause, prevalence, safety or schools not in the report), and any place where a limitation is understated or missing. Check especially the title page's short answer, the section titles (including "How Sex Offense Reports Changed, 2007–2024"), the Table S labels, the Key findings headings, the p. 18 shared-pattern sentence, and the statements about the Cornell case (pp. 4, 15 and 30). Cite the page and quote the sentence.
TASK 5 — CRITIC'S READ: Assume you are trying to discredit this report in public. Identify the strongest objections to its methods, school selection, framing and conclusions, including that it was prepared by an organization that advocates for fraternities, and whether the report's statement of that interest (title page and Abstract) is adequate, and whether the choices made after the results were seen (section 12) favor one side. For each, say whether the report already addresses it (cite where) and whether that response is adequate.
TASK 6 — PUBLICATION READINESS: Assume the report will be released publicly and cited by journalists, campus administrators and policymakers. What would it take to make it worthy of publication? Consider analysis, data coverage, presentation and readability, length and structure, transparency and disclosure, outside review (for example, by an independent statistician or criminologist), and how the report should be framed for a general audience. Put each improvement into the ranked list below (Must fix = required before release; Should fix = would clearly improve it; say roughly how much work each would take).

RULES FOR YOUR FINDINGS: Every finding must cite the page number and quote the exact text or figure involved. Explain specifically why it is a problem, and for any numeric finding show your calculation. Rate each finding: Error (factually wrong or inconsistent), Weakness (defensible but vulnerable), or Wording (unclear or overstated). Do not report something as an error unless you have checked it. If you are unsure, label it "Unverified" and explain what would confirm it. Focus on whether what the report contains is accurate, consistent and fairly presented; you may note schools or data whose absence weakens a conclusion, but label those as Weakness, not Error.
FORMAT FOR PART 1 (please follow it exactly, so results from several reviewers can be merged):
1. RANKED FINDINGS, in three groups, most important first within each group:
MUST FIX (errors, and anything that should be changed before public release)
SHOULD FIX (weaknesses or wording that would clearly improve the report)
FINE (things you checked and found correct or adequately handled, one line each, including each of checks (1)–(5) in Task 3 that passed)
For each item in MUST FIX and SHOULD FIX give, on one line where possible: number; page(s); rating (Error / Weakness / Wording / Unverified); task (1–6); the finding in one sentence; the exact quote or figure; the suggested fix. Then give any calculation or detail needed beneath it, briefly.
2. The results of checks (1)–(5) in Task 3, one short paragraph each (confirmed / not confirmed, with your working).
3. A list of the schools and figures you verified in Task 2, with the result for each (match / mismatch / could not check).
4. OVERALL VERDICT: one of Ready to publish / Ready with minor changes / Needs major changes / Not publishable, followed by a short paragraph (no more than five sentences): how credible the report is, and the three changes that would most improve it.
PART 2 — REPLICATION CHECK (do this after Part 1, in the same response or a follow-up)
BEFORE YOU START PART 2: say whether you can open Clery_Analysis_Code.zip and run Python on its contents. If you cannot, say exactly why (for example: the file was not received, the zip could not be opened, no code execution is available, or a file-size limit), then do whichever steps below you can still do without running code (for example, reading figures from the Excel file, the CSV copies in raw/csv/ or the JSON files in outputs/), and mark every step you could not do as "not done" with the reason. Do not estimate any figure you could not compute.
INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY REPLICATION. Base this check only on the attached files, and do not rely on any other conversation, instructions or prior knowledge of this report. Reach every conclusion yourself. If your environment lets you, use a new session and fresh agents or sub-agents.
This is a replication check, separate from the Part 1 review. Treat it as independent: a discrepancy you find is as useful as a confirmation, and you should not assume the report's figures are correct.
Attached: the report "Fraternities and Campus Sexual Assault Reports: What Clery Act Data Show," its Excel data file, and Clery_Analysis_Code.zip, which contains the analysis code (01_extract.py, 02_analyze.py, 03_history.py, 04_ivy_undergrad.py, 05_shared_wave.py, 06_added_checks.py, README.md, requirements.txt), its inputs/ and outputs/ folders, and an unmodified copy of the U.S. Department of Education's Campus Safety and Security data file (raw/Crime2025EXCEL.zip; its SHA-256 checksum is in raw/SHA256.txt; raw/csv/ holds CSV copies of the six sheets the analysis uses, for environments without the xlrd library; raw/history/ holds extracts of the 2010–2022 federal files; raw/COST1_2024.zip is the IPEDS 2024 file with dormitory capacity). Ten schools whose statistics include a single report or offender accounting for 15 or more counts are excluded from every comparison of the study years (inputs/excluded_single_report.csv; Methodology, section 13); The Longer Record and Appendices E and F include every school. Colleges whose undergraduates are all men or all women are not counted on either side: Yeshiva University (SINGLE_SEX in 02_analyze.py) among the schools without fraternities, and Hampden-Sydney and Wabash (SINGLE_SEX_IFC) among the IFC campuses. The Federal Data Comparison is 24 schools vs. 508 IFC campuses, and the National Universities Breakout compares four universities with the 75 in its comparison group. Peer comparisons (liberal arts peers, private universities, Catholic universities) use inputs/peer_groups.csv, and the liberal arts housing and fraternity-participation comparisons (Tables 2b and 2c) use inputs/lac_housing_fsl.csv. Matched comparisons use the three closest campuses (Methodology, section 7); the code also prints single-match results, which the report gives only in section 7. Some variable names and printed labels in the code differ from the report's wording; report any case where the code computes something different from what the report describes, not differences in labels alone.
Do five things and report the result of each:
1. INDEPENDENT EXTRACTION (before running the provided code). Using only the raw federal file (or, if you cannot read its .xls sheets, the cell-for-cell CSV copies in raw/csv/, whose checksums are in raw/SHA256.txt), compute the 2022–2024 sex offense counts (rape + fondling + incest + statutory rape, summed over the on-campus, noncampus and public-property files; residence-hall counts are part of on-campus and are not added again) and the enrollment ("Total") for at least 10 campuses: at least 4 of the 24 schools in Table 1a, at least 3 of the 75 universities marked Yes in Table C3 and at least 3 other IFC campuses in Table C1. Use the federal record IDs (UNITID_P) in the code's inputs/ folder. Compare each with the report. Also extract Brown's (record 217156001) 2023 and 2024 counts and compare them with the "as originally submitted" figures on pp. 29–30 (32 and 13).
2. INDEPENDENT CALCULATION. Without using the provided scripts, compute: the average rate for the 24 and for the 508 (after removing the schools in inputs/excluded_single_report.csv and the single-sex colleges), the same with the excluded schools included (25 and 517; Table M2), and with Yeshiva University or with Hampden-Sydney and Wabash included (Federal Data Comparison, notes) (rate = reports ÷ (enrollment × 3) × 1,000; simple average of campus rates); the Mann–Whitney p-value (two-sided); the under-5,000 and 5,000-or-more splits (Table 1, rows 2 and 3) and at least one other line in Table 1c; the negative binomial rate ratio (count ~ group + log enrollment, exposure = enrollment × 3); the National Universities Breakout: the four vs. the 75 (average, median, Mann–Whitney p); the Catholic Universities Breakout (four vs. the three in the comparison group, and vs. the six with an IFC in the study years); the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Table 2: the 20 vs. all 20 with fraternities, vs. the 14 with an IFC and vs. the 8 with an IFC-ISNA, and the matched comparisons in both directions: each of the 20 colleges vs. the three closest of the eight with an IFC-ISNA, and each of the eight vs. the three closest of the 20); from inputs/lac_housing_fsl.csv, the Table 2b averages (colleges with a confirmed four-year housing requirement on each side, and the rest; exact Mann–Whitney) and the Table 2c figures (the bands, the 25% comparison and the Spearman correlation); and, from raw/COST1_2024.zip (IPEDS 2024 dormitory capacity, ROOMCAP), capacity as a share of federal enrollment for the 40 liberal arts colleges and the Methodology section 5 figures (group averages at the 95%, 90% and 85% lines, the Spearman correlation, with DePauw at 97%, and without the three colleges marked some_not_on_list in inputs/lac_chapter_houses.csv). Also compute the gap in average rates with a 95% Welch t interval for each comparison in Table S (a paired t interval for matched comparisons). Compare with Table 1, Table 1c, Tables 2–2c, Table 5, Table 6, Table M2, Table S and their notes.
3. RUN THE PROVIDED CODE. Run 01_extract.py and 02_analyze.py as described in README.md and compare the printed output with outputs/expected_output.txt and with the report (Table 1 and its notes, the size-matched comparison and Table 1d, the random draws, the size-adjusted models, the case-study figures in Appendix D, the National Universities Breakout, the liberal arts housing and participation results, the peer comparisons and the as-published results in Table M2). If a library is missing, say which, and run whatever parts you can. Then run 03_history.py and compare its output with outputs/expected_history_output.txt and with Table H0 and its note (including the size split), Tables H1 and H2 and the Notes to Table H2, Tables E1–E4 (Appendix E) and Tables F1–F4 (Appendix F); independently recompute Swarthmore's 2012 and 2013 counts and rates and at least two years of the liberal arts group averages from raw/history/. Run 04_ivy_undergrad.py and compare with Tables 3d and 4b. Run 05_shared_wave.py and compare with outputs/expected_shared_wave_output.txt, the p. 18 sentences and the section 7 shuffle-test paragraph. Run 06_added_checks.py and compare with outputs/expected_added_checks_output.txt, the sign-test sentence in the Table H2 ‡ note and the Brown figures on p. 30. (05 and 06 each rerun 03_history.py first, so they take longer.)
4. CHECK THE CLASSIFICATION. Confirm that the 75 universities marked "yes" in the in_comparison_group column of inputs/national_universities_ifc.csv are exactly those marked Yes in Table C3 of the report, that the 12 marked "no" in Table C3 match the reasons in the report's notes (p. 31 and Table 1b), that the six excluded under section 13 are marked as such, that the ten schools in inputs/excluded_single_report.csv match Table M1, and that the Excel data file's National universities sheet agrees.
5. CODE REVIEW. Check that the code does what the report says: offense categories and geographies, the rate formula, the size-matching rule (same sector, nearest log enrollment, ties alphabetical), the tests and the models, the shuffle test in 05_shared_wave.py (as described in section 7) and the sign test and Brown recalculation in 06_added_checks.py.
FORMAT FOR PART 2: 1. A table of every figure you checked (figure, report page, report value, your value, match yes/no). 2. Any discrepancy, added to the same three groups as Part 1 (MUST FIX / SHOULD FIX / FINE), with page numbers. 3. Anything you could not run and why. 4. A one-paragraph conclusion on whether the report's federal-data figures replicate. Do not report a discrepancy you have not confirmed.
FINAL NOTE: Give your Part 1 review first, then your Part 2 replication report under its own heading. In Part 2, state at the top whether you were able to run the code (yes / partly / no, and why). End with one combined line: OVERALL VERDICT (Part 1) and REPLICATES (Part 2: yes / partly / no).

Appendix H. Undergraduate Enrollment: The Major Comparisons and the 18-Year Record With and Without Graduate Students

Purpose. The rates in this report divide reports by total enrollment, which includes graduate and professional students (General Note 4). The independent methods reviewer (Appendix G1) noted that most schools without fraternities are small liberal arts colleges with few graduate students, while many of the largest fraternity systems are at large universities whose graduate students are less likely to live on campus or join fraternities, so total enrollment could make the campuses with fraternities look lower, and recommended an appendix showing the major analyses both ways. Table U1 does that, and Table U2 does the same for the 18-year record of Table H2. Tables 3d and 4b already gave the Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts with undergraduate enrollment.

Method. Each campus's federal enrollment is multiplied by its institution's undergraduate share of fall 2023 enrollment (undergraduate ÷ total enrollment, in the U.S. Department of Education's IPEDS derived-variables file DRVEF2023) and rounded, and every federal comparison is rerun with that denominator and nothing else changed: the same counts, groups and tests, so the 5,000-student line and the size matches also use the undergraduate figure. The Liberal Arts Breakout uses each college's fall 2024 total enrollment times the same share (Table 3d, with fall 2024 undergraduate enrollment from College Navigator, gives nearly the same result, 4.54 vs. 2.88), and the Ivy League Breakout uses fall 2024 undergraduate enrollment, as in Table 4b. An undergraduate denominator assumes that every report involves an undergraduate, so it overstates rates; the total-enrollment results are the ones used in this report. Computed by 07_reviewer_checks.py in the analysis code (inputs/ipeds_undergrad_fall2023.csv).

Result. With undergraduate enrollment the gap in the Federal Data Comparison narrows, from 3.69 vs. 1.31 to 3.88 vs. 1.63, largely because rates at the IFC campuses rise: at the median IFC campus, undergraduates are 80% of enrollment, and many of the largest are universities with many graduate students. Of the 24 schools without fraternities, 20 have at least 97% undergraduates, so their rates barely change; the rates of the four national universities among them rise most (Rice 2.86 to 5.36; Boston College 1.71 to 2.59; Fordham 0.91 to 1.42; Notre Dame 0.79 to 1.16). No conclusion changes: every result in the body of this report that is statistically significant with total enrollment remains significant, none becomes significant, and every comparison points the same way, with one tie: the four Catholic schools without fraternities and the six Catholic universities with an IFC both average 1.75 (unrounded, 1.746 and 1.752). The size-matched comparisons remain significant, with smaller gaps; of the checks added after the review, the one exception is the size-matched comparison with standard errors clustered on both the matched campus and the school, which is not significant with undergraduate enrollment (p = 0.08). In the 18-year record (Table U2), no record reverses: the schools with fraternities are significantly higher only in the same single year as before (2008, in the four-year housing comparison), and the number of years the schools without fraternities reported more drops from 14 to 12 of 18 among the top-50 liberal arts colleges and from 15 to 13 among the Catholic schools.

Table U1. The major comparisons with total and with undergraduate enrollment: sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year (federal data, 2022–2024; Liberal Arts and Ivy League Breakouts: schools' own reports, 2023–2025)

Comparison (schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. schools with them)	Total enrollment (as used in this report)	Undergraduate enrollment	Change in direction or significance
Federal Data Comparison: the 24 top-ranked schools vs. the 508 IFC campuses	24 vs. 508: 3.69 vs. 1.31 (p < 0.001)	**24 vs. 508: 3.88 vs. 1.63 (p < 0.001)**	None: same direction, significant both ways
Campuses with fewer than 5,000 students	20 vs. 154: 4.12 vs. 2.39 (p < 0.001)	**21 vs. 184: 4.19 vs. 2.48 (p < 0.001)**	None: same direction, significant both ways
Campuses with 5,000 or more students	4 vs. 354: 1.57 vs. 0.84 (p = 0.054)	**3 vs. 324: 1.72 vs. 1.14 (p = 0.10)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
Size-matched comparison: three closest private IFC campuses per school, matches reused (as in this report)	3.69 vs. 2.46; higher in 20 of 24 (p < 0.001)	**3.88 vs. 2.88; higher in 18 of 24 (p = 0.03)**	None: same direction, significant both ways
One match per school, no campus reused (hardest to match first)	3.69 vs. 2.37; higher in 18 of 24 (p = 0.007)	**3.88 vs. 2.74; higher in 18 of 24 (p = 0.02)**	None: same direction, significant both ways
Three matches per school, no campus reused	3.69 vs. 2.41; higher in 19 of 24 (p = 0.001)	**3.88 vs. 2.79; higher in 19 of 24 (p = 0.02)**	None: same direction, significant both ways
Three matches per school (as in this report), standard errors clustered on the matched campus	difference +1.24 (SE 0.31; p < 0.001); clustered two ways, p = 0.005	**difference +1.00 (SE 0.41; p = 0.01); clustered two ways, p = 0.08**	None: significant both ways; clustered two ways, no longer significant
Size-adjusted model (negative binomial), 24 vs. 508	rate ratio 1.91 (95% CI 1.39–2.61; p < 0.001)	**rate ratio 1.78 (95% CI 1.31–2.44; p < 0.001)**	None: significant both ways
National Universities Breakout: the 4 vs. the comparison group	4 vs. 75: 1.57 vs. 0.98 (p = 0.13)	**4 vs. 75: 2.63 vs. 1.59 (p = 0.16)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
Private universities only	4 vs. 36: 1.57 vs. 1.10 (p = 0.29)	**4 vs. 36: 2.63 vs. 2.02 (p = 0.48)**	None: same direction, not significant either way

Comparison (schools that banned or never had fraternities vs. schools with them)	Total enrollment (as used in this report)	Undergraduate enrollment	Change in direction or significance
Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison: the 20 vs. all 20 with fraternities	20 vs. 20: 4.12 vs. 3.44 (p = 0.25)	**20 vs. 20: 4.13 vs. 3.51 (p = 0.26)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
vs. the 8 with an IFC-ISNA	20 vs. 8: 4.12 vs. 3.80 (p = 0.70)	**20 vs. 8: 4.13 vs. 3.92 (p = 0.74)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
vs. the 14 with an IFC	20 vs. 14: 4.12 vs. 3.66 (p = 0.54)	**20 vs. 14: 4.13 vs. 3.73 (p = 0.54)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
Four-year housing requirement, 10 vs. 10 (Table 2b)	10 vs. 10: 4.43 vs. 4.48 (p = 0.91, exact)	**10 vs. 10: 4.45 vs. 4.49 (p = 0.91, exact)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
Participation and rates, the 17 colleges with fraternities that publish a figure (Table 2c)	Spearman −0.16 (p = 0.54)	**Spearman −0.12 (p = 0.64)**	None: not significant either way
Catholic Universities Breakout: the 4 vs. the comparison group	4 vs. 3: 1.30 vs. 1.02 (p = 0.86, exact)	**4 vs. 3: 1.75 vs. 1.60 (p = 1.00, exact)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
vs. all 6 Catholic universities with an IFC	4 vs. 6: 1.30 vs. 0.98 (p = 0.48, exact)	**4 vs. 6: 1.75 vs. 1.75 (p = 0.91, exact)**	Tie at 1.75 (unrounded, 1.746 vs. 1.752); not significant either way
Liberal Arts Breakout (each college's own report, 2023–2025)	6 vs. 6: 4.52 vs. 2.74 (p = 0.06, exact)	**6 vs. 6: 4.54 vs. 2.89 (p = 0.09, exact)**	None: same direction, not significant either way
Ivy League Breakout (own reports, 2023–2025; all have fraternities): without vs. with an IFC-ISNA	4 vs. 3: 2.00 vs. 0.87 (p = 0.40, exact)	**4 vs. 3: 4.12 vs. 2.12 (p = 0.63, exact)**	None: same direction, not significant either way

Each cell gives the number of schools on each side, the two averages (schools without fraternities first; in the Ivy League, those without an IFC-ISNA) and the p-value: Mann–Whitney (exact where marked), Wilcoxon signed-rank for the matched comparisons, a linear model with standard errors clustered on the matched campus (and, two ways, also on the school), a negative binomial model with log enrollment, or Spearman correlation. With undergraduate enrollment, Rice falls below 5,000 students, so the size split and the size matches change; group sizes are otherwise the same. Significant means p < 0.05. Computed by 07_reviewer_checks.py (outputs/reviewer_checks.json).

The 18-year record. Table U2 repeats the seven yearly records of The Longer Record (Table H2, 2007–2024) with each school's federal enrollment in every year multiplied by the fall 2023 undergraduate share used for Table U1; the groups, tests and rules of Table H2 are otherwise unchanged (08_history_checks.py). The federal yearly files give only total enrollment, so one year's undergraduate share (fall 2023) is applied to all 18 years; graduate shares change slowly, but this is an approximation. The schools with fraternities are covered under Result above. In the other direction, the schools without fraternities are significantly higher in 34 of the 126 yearly tests instead of 37: the Catholic record loses its one significant year (2010), and the size-matched record, rematched each year on the undergraduate figure, has 10 instead of 12. Across all 565 campuses, the average rate is higher with undergraduate enrollment (2018: 2.18 with total enrollment and 2.66 with undergraduate; 2024: 1.39 and 1.69) but rises and falls the same way, peaking in 2016–2018 (Table H0).

Table U2. The 18-year record with total and with undergraduate enrollment: Table H2's seven yearly records, federal data, 2007–2024

	Years each group reported more (without / with fraternities)		Years the group without fraternities was significantly higher		Years the group with fraternities was significantly higher		Average rate 2007–2024, without vs. with (p)	
Yearly record (Table H2)	Total	Undergraduate	Total	Undergraduate	Total	Undergraduate	Total	Undergraduate
Top-50 liberal arts colleges (19 vs. 20)	14 / 4	**12 / 6**	0	**0**	0	**0**	4.33 vs. 4.03 (0.768)	**4.34 vs. 4.10 (0.855)**
Top-100 national universities (5 vs. 80)	15 / 3	**15 / 3**	5 (2014, 2016, 2019, 2020, 2022)	**5 (2014, 2016, 2019, 2022, 2023)**	0	**0**	1.99 vs. 0.84 (0.025)	**4.08 vs. 1.33 (0.031)**
Top-ranked Catholic schools (4 vs. 7)	15 / 3	**13 / 5**	1 (2010)	**0**	0	**0**	1.70 vs. 0.83 (0.412)	**2.09 vs. 1.44 (0.527)**
Federal Data Comparison, historical version (24 vs. 517)	18 / 0	**18 / 0**	18 (all years)	**18 (all years)**	0	**0**	3.84 vs. 1.02 (<0.001)	**4.29 vs. 1.27 (<0.001)**
Size-matched comparison (24 schools; three matches each, rematched yearly)	17 / 1	**17 / 1**	12 (2009–2012, 2014–2019, 2022, 2024)	**10 (2010–2019)**	0	**0**	3.84 vs. 2.36 (<0.001)	**4.29 vs. 2.50 (<0.001)**
Liberal Arts Breakout (5 vs. 6 to 2018, 6 vs. 6 from 2019)	17 / 1	**17 / 1**	0	**0**	0	**0**	4.93 vs. 2.92 (0.065)	**4.97 vs. 3.08 (0.065)**
Four-year housing comparison (10 vs. 10)	10 / 8	**10 / 8**	1 (2015)	**1 (2015)**	1 (2008)	**1 (2008)**	4.28 vs. 3.97 (0.684)	**4.31 vs. 3.98 (0.739)**

Total: as in Table H2. Undergraduate: each year's federal enrollment times the institution's fall 2023 undergraduate share (not rounded). Tests as in Table H2; in the size-matched comparison, "with fraternities" means the three matched IFC campuses. Liberal Arts Breakout: with the exact test corrected for tied rates, 2011 is significant with total enrollment (without fraternities higher), no year with undergraduate enrollment. Computed by 08_history_checks.py (outputs/history_checks.json).

Appendix I. SEC Universities: Fraternity/Sorority Participation and Report Rates

This check was run after the report was sent to the independent methods reviewer. NIC then discussed it with the reviewer and, for the integrity of the report, presents it only as an appendix, referenced from the participation finding, rather than as a finding of the report. The reviewer agreed with the reasoning for the check.

Purpose. The participation check in the Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison (Table 2c, Figure A1) covers small colleges where nearly all students live in college housing. This appendix repeats it at the opposite end of the residential spectrum: the universities of the Southeastern Conference (SEC), the athletic conference, which are large, house most students off campus (federal dormitory capacity covers 14% to 27% of enrollment at the 13 universities in the correlation, against an average of more than 90% at the top-50 liberal arts colleges; Table A2) and have high fraternity/sorority participation (15.5% to 45.5%). It asks the same question: do rates rise with the share of students who are members?

Universities. All 16 universities in the SEC were reviewed; 13 are in the correlation. Three are not: the University of Oklahoma, because the inclusion of its chapter houses in its Clery statistics could not be confirmed (the chapter-house rule of the breakouts; Methodology, section 2; its rate is 0.86 per 1,000 students); Texas A&M University, whose Common Data Set gives no participation figure (0.91); and Vanderbilt University, which is private and fully residential for undergraduates, unlike the other 15, and is shown separately in Table I1. The University of Florida is excluded from this report's comparisons under the single-report rule because of a 2025 case (Methodology, section 13); its federal figures for 2022–2024, used here, are not affected, so it is included.

Method. Rates use the U.S. Department of Education's data for 2022–2024, as in the Federal Data Comparison, per 1,000 students (federal enrollment) and per 1,000 undergraduates (federal enrollment times the institution's fall 2023 undergraduate share, as in Appendix H). Participation is the average of the shares of men in fraternities and women in sororities in each university's Common Data Set for 2024–25 (item F1), as for the liberal arts colleges (Methodology, section 10). Chapter houses were checked as in Methodology, section 2: the annual fire safety report lists the chapter houses as on-campus student housing at Kentucky, LSU (32 houses), Ole Miss (26), South Carolina (20) and Mississippi State (13 fraternity and sorority houses); Alabama's annual security report states that all of the university's approved student organizations are located on campus; Arkansas's report includes student-organization property as noncampus property; Auburn, Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Texas were confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3); and at Tennessee, 28 of 29 chapter houses are on campus and one fraternity house is off campus. The Spearman rank correlation is used, as in Table 2c; rates are tested unrounded. Computed by 07_reviewer_checks.py (inputs/sec_participation.csv).

Result. Across the 13 universities, rates do not rise with participation: the rank correlation is negative and not statistically significant, per 1,000 students (Spearman −0.32, p = 0.28) and per 1,000 undergraduates (−0.45, p = 0.12). Among the 17 top-50 liberal arts colleges with fraternities that publish a participation figure, it is −0.16 (p = 0.54; Table 2c). The SEC result is similar without Florida (−0.47 and −0.49), without Georgia (−0.32 and −0.39) or without Tennessee (−0.35 and −0.49), and with Vanderbilt (−0.34 and −0.46), per 1,000 students and per 1,000 undergraduates; none is statistically significant. With 13 universities, the check can detect only a strong association. Participation figures are for 2024–25, later than the Clery data. These are associations among a few campuses, not evidence of cause, and, as everywhere in this report, Clery statistics count reports, not assaults, and leave out most incidents in privately rented off-campus housing, where most students at these universities live.

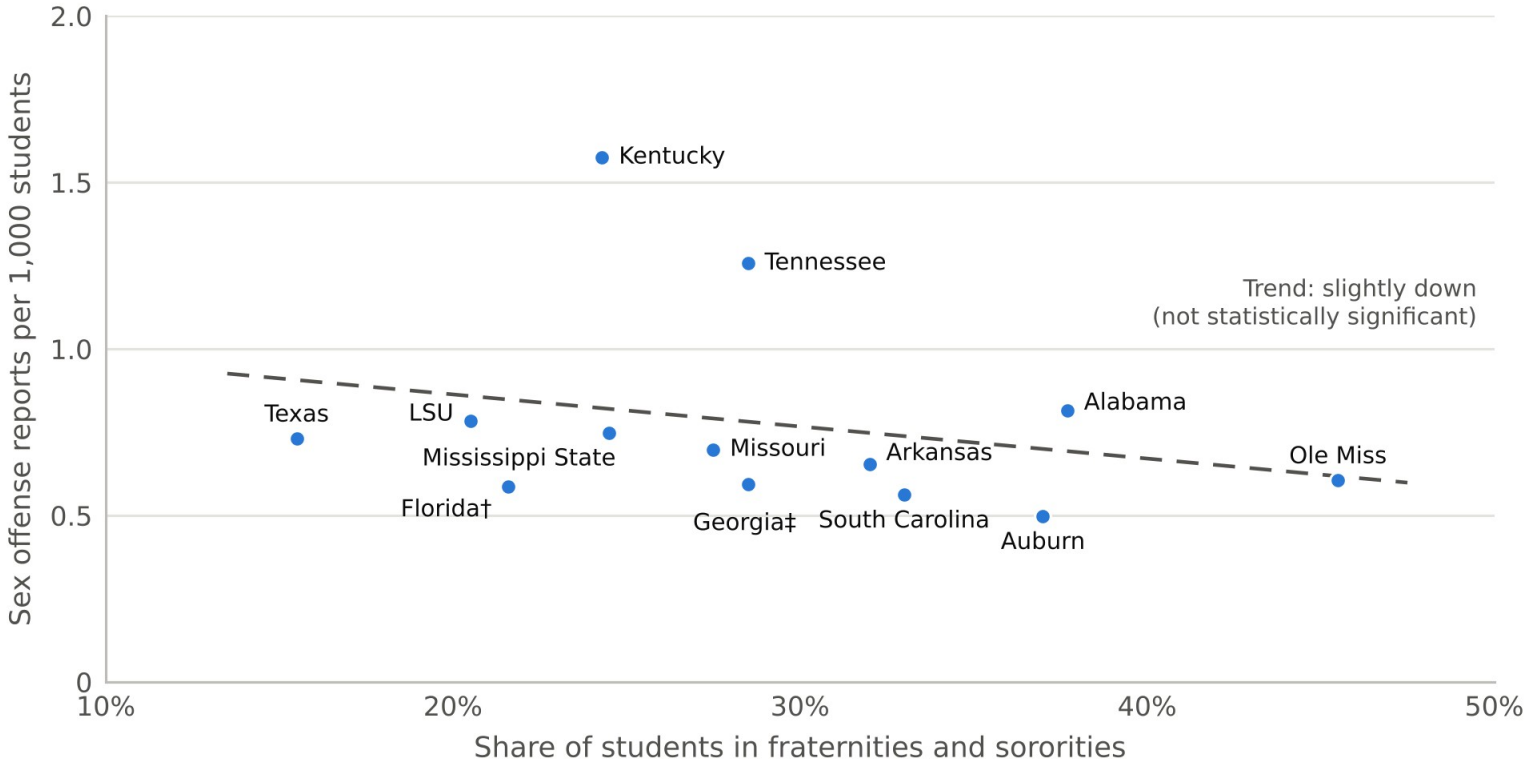
Table I1. SEC universities: fraternity/sorority participation and sex offense reports, federal data, 2022–2024 (ordered by participation)

University	Enrollment (federal)	Undergraduates	Share in fraternities and sororities	Sex offense reports, 2022–2024	Rate per 1,000 students	Rate per 1,000 undergraduates	Chapter houses in Clery statistics
University of Mississippi	26,449	21,005	45.5%	48	**0.60**	0.76	Fire safety report lists 26 chapter houses
University of Alabama	40,846	34,468	37.7%	100	**0.82**	0.97	Annual security report: all of the university's approved student organizations are located on campus
Auburn University	34,145	27,794	37.0%	51	**0.50**	0.61	Confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3)
University of South Carolina	38,532	29,990	33.0%	65	**0.56**	0.72	Fire safety report lists 20 chapter houses
University of Arkansas	33,610	28,728	32.0%	66	**0.65**	0.77	Annual security report includes student-organization property as noncampus property
University of Georgia‡	43,146	32,673	28.5%	77	**0.59**	0.79	Confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3)
University of Tennessee	38,728	30,812	28.5%	146	**1.26**	1.58	28 of 29 chapter houses on campus; one fraternity house off campus
University of Missouri	31,543	24,017	27.5%	66	**0.70**	0.92	Confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3)
Mississippi State University	23,150	18,627	24.5%	52	**0.75**	0.93	Fire safety report lists 13 fraternity and sorority houses

University	Enrollment (federal)	Undergraduates	Share in fraternities and sororities	Sex offense reports, 2022–2024	Rate per 1,000 students	Rate per 1,000 undergraduates	Chapter houses in Clery statistics
University of Kentucky	34,709	25,398	24.3%	164	**1.57**	2.15	Fire safety report lists chapter houses as on-campus student housing
University of Florida†	56,311	35,878	21.6%	99	**0.59**	0.92	Confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3)
Louisiana State University	41,705	34,464	20.5%	98	**0.78**	0.95	Fire safety report lists 32 chapter houses
University of Texas at Austin	53,864	43,069	15.5%	118	**0.73**	0.91	Confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3)
Shown separately, not in the correlation: private and fully residential for undergraduates, unlike the other 15							
Vanderbilt University	13,575	7,215	26.0%	130	**3.19**	6.01	Confirmed for the National Universities Breakout (Table C3)

† Florida is excluded from this report's comparisons under the single-report rule because of a 2025 case (Methodology, section 13); its 2022–2024 federal figures are not affected. ‡ Georgia's participation figure could not be confirmed against its published Common Data Set. Not shown: Oklahoma (chapter houses not confirmed) and Texas A&M (no participation figure). Undergraduates: federal enrollment times the institution's fall 2023 undergraduate share (IPEDS, DRVEF2023), as in Appendix H. Share: the average of the shares of men in fraternities and women in sororities, Common Data Set 2024–25, item F1. Chapter houses: from each university's annual fire safety report or annual security report, or from this report's check of the national universities (Table C3). Computed by 07_reviewer_checks.py.

Figure I1. Share of students in fraternities and sororities and sex offense reports: the 13 SEC universities in the correlation



13 SEC universities in the correlation (Table I1). Clery data: federal, 2022–2024.
Participation: Common Data Set 2024–25. Spearman correlation −0.32 (p = 0.28).

Each dot is one university. Federal data, 2022–2024; participation from each university's Common Data Set, 2024–25 (Table I1). The vertical scale (0 to 2) differs from Figure A1's (0 to 8). The dashed line is a straight-line trend; it slopes slightly down and is not statistically significant (Spearman −0.32, p = 0.28). This is an association among 13 universities, not evidence of cause.

Appendix J. Total Enrollment and Reports, 2007–2024: 565 Campuses Studied

This appendix was added after the independent methods review (Appendix G1). It is descriptive: it compares no groups and is not a test.

Tables J1 and J2 add up, for each year from 2007 to 2024, the sex offense reports and the enrollment of all 565 campuses in this report's federal-data groups (the campuses of Table H0; every school included, as in the historical record). These are raw totals, so large universities dominate them; that is why the report's comparisons use rates for each campus. The combined rate divides all reports by all enrollment, so each student counts equally; the campus averages of Table H0 count each campus equally, so the two differ. The combined rate was 0.30 per 1,000 students in 2007, highest in 2018 (1.33) and 0.89 in 2024, a span that includes the 2014 change in Clery categories, which is why the years before and after 2014 are shown in separate tables. These are reports, not assaults.

Table J1. Enrollment and sex offense reports by year, 565 campuses studied, federal data, 2007–2013

Year	Total enrollment	Total reports	By type		Rate per 1,000 students
			Forcible sex offenses	Non-forcible sex offenses	
2007	6,982,902	**2,121**	2,104	17	**0.30**
2008	6,982,902	**1,993**	1,971	22	**0.29**
2009	6,982,902	**1,888**	1,863	25	**0.27**
2010	7,209,538	**2,132**	2,119	13	**0.30**
2011	7,209,538	**2,483**	2,467	16	**0.34**
2012	7,209,538	**2,893**	2,878	15	**0.40**
2013	7,426,583	**3,726**	3,710	16	**0.50**

Table J2. Enrollment and sex offense reports by year, 565 campuses studied, federal data, 2014–2024

Year	Total enrollment	Total reports	By type			Rate per 1,000 students
			Rape	Fondling	Statutory rape	
2014	7,426,583	**4,865**	3,377	1,467	21	**0.66**
2015	7,426,583	**5,574**	3,706	1,836	32	**0.75**
2016	7,630,082	**6,504**	4,477	2,000	27	**0.85**
2017	7,662,190	**7,600**	5,053	2,520	27	**0.99**
2018	7,662,190	**10,179**	6,016	4,117	46	**1.33**
2019	7,592,966	**8,616**	4,583	3,985	48	**1.13**
2020	7,592,966	**7,481**	4,268	3,185	28	**0.99**
2021	7,592,966	**7,931**	4,485	3,417	29	**1.04**
2022	7,838,124	**7,953**	4,702	3,219	32	**1.01**
2023	7,838,124	**7,531**	4,206	3,287	38	**0.96**
2024	7,838,124	**6,942**	3,914	2,995	33	**0.89**

U.S. Department of Education, Campus Safety and Security data, the same files as Table H0 and Table H2. Reports are summed over the three Clery geographies (on campus, noncampus and public property). A campus is counted in a year, in both reports and enrollment, only if each of its federal campus records is in that year's file with an enrollment figure; the number counted is 556 to 565 a year (all 565 from 2022). Enrollment is total enrollment (graduate and undergraduate students); each federal file gives one enrollment figure for the years it covers, so enrollment repeats. Categories: before 2014 (Table J1), rape and fondling were counted together as forcible sex offenses, and non-forcible sex offenses were incest and statutory rape. From 2014 (Table J2) the table gives rape, fondling and statutory rape; incest is not included (0 to 2 reports a year: 2014, 1; 2015, 1; 2016, 2; 2017, 0; 2018, 2; 2019, 0; 2020, 1; 2021, 2; 2022, 0; 2023, 1; 2024, 2). The totals include the schools excluded from the report's comparisons under the single-report rule (Methodology, section 13), for example a 2023 matter at one university that produced 300 fondling counts. Total reports: the sum of the categories shown. Rate: total reports ÷ total enrollment × 1,000. Definitions: the federal Clery Act definitions (34 CFR 668.46, Appendix A). Computed by 09_totals.py (outputs/totals.json).

Appendix K. Ivy League, 2007–2024: The 18-Year Federal Record, Dartmouth Included

This appendix was added after the independent methods review (Appendix G1), at NIC's initiative. It extends the Ivy League Breakout to the 18-year federal record, as Table H2 does for the other comparisons.

The Ivy League Breakout (Table 4) uses each university's own reports for 2023–2025 and excludes Dartmouth, whose recent counts include single reports counted many times (Methodology, section 13). Every other comparison in the Executive Summary table also has an 18-year federal record (Table H2); the Ivy League did not. Table K1 gives that record for all eight Ivy League universities, Dartmouth included. Over 2007–2024, the 5 universities that do not meet all three IFC-ISNA criteria averaged 2.34 sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year, and the 3 that do averaged 0.73. Every one of the 5 has a higher 18-year rate than every one of the 3 (exact Mann–Whitney p = 0.04), and their average was higher in 18 of the 18 years (Table K2). Per undergraduate, the result is the same (4.28 vs. 1.75; p = 0.04). Without Dartmouth, the 4 universities still average more (1.85 vs. 0.73) and every one is still higher, but with four and three universities the difference falls just short of statistical significance (p = 0.06); their average was higher in 18 of the 18 years. For 2023–2025, using the universities' own reports and without Dartmouth, the difference is not statistically significant (Table 4, p = 0.40).

Table K1. Ivy League universities: fraternity/sorority structure and the 18-year average sex offense report rate, per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024

University	Approved fraternities	Full-time fraternity/sorority life staff	Approved IFC, majority of chapters nationally affiliated	Rate, 2007–2024 (total enrollment)	Rate per undergraduate (estimated)
Dartmouth	Yes	Yes	No	**4.28**	**6.49**
Yale	No	No	No	**2.23**	**4.93**
Brown	Yes	No*	No	**2.13**	**3.16**
Princeton	No	No	No	**1.89**	**2.97**
Harvard	No	No	No	**1.16**	**3.87**
Average, not meeting all three criteria (5)				**2.34**	**4.28**
Cornell	Yes	Yes	Yes	**1.10**	**1.79**
Penn	Yes	Yes	Yes	**0.55**	**1.37**
Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	**0.54**	**2.08**
Average, meeting all three criteria (3)				**0.73**	**1.75**

*Criteria as checked in October 2026 (Ivy League Breakout: Notes; Dartmouth: its Office of Greek Life and Student Societies lists a director and two assistant directors; 8 of its 13 IFC fraternities are local), applied to every year; some universities' policies changed during the period (for example, Harvard's 2016–2020 sanctions). *Brown's fraternity/sorority staff role also covers program and theme housing; the report's IFC-ISNA definition counts combined titles, but Brown has no IFC, so its group is the same either way. Rate: each university's main-campus federal record, sex offenses on campus, noncampus and public property (before 2014, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses), per 1,000 students of total enrollment in that year's federal file, as in Table H2; the 18-year figure is the average of the 18 yearly rates; group figures are simple averages. Per undergraduate: each year's total enrollment × the university's fall 2023 undergraduate share (IPEDS), which overstates rates because Clery counts reports involving anyone. Columbia's, Harvard's and Penn's total enrollment includes students at medical and other campuses whose crimes are reported separately, which lowers their total-enrollment rates (Ivy League Breakout: Notes). These are associations among eight universities, not causes. Computed by 10_ivy_history.py (outputs/ivy_history.json).*

Table K2. Ivy League: average sex offense report rate by year, per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Not meeting all three criteria (5)	1.75	1.77	1.15	1.76	1.66	2.19	2.16	3.56	2.36	3.17	3.25	3.84	3.14	1.38	2.39	2.28	2.39	1.84
Meeting all three criteria (3)	0.30	0.24	0.54	0.35	0.49	0.67	0.79	0.89	0.86	0.92	0.88	1.09	0.78	0.54	0.75	1.03	0.94	1.08

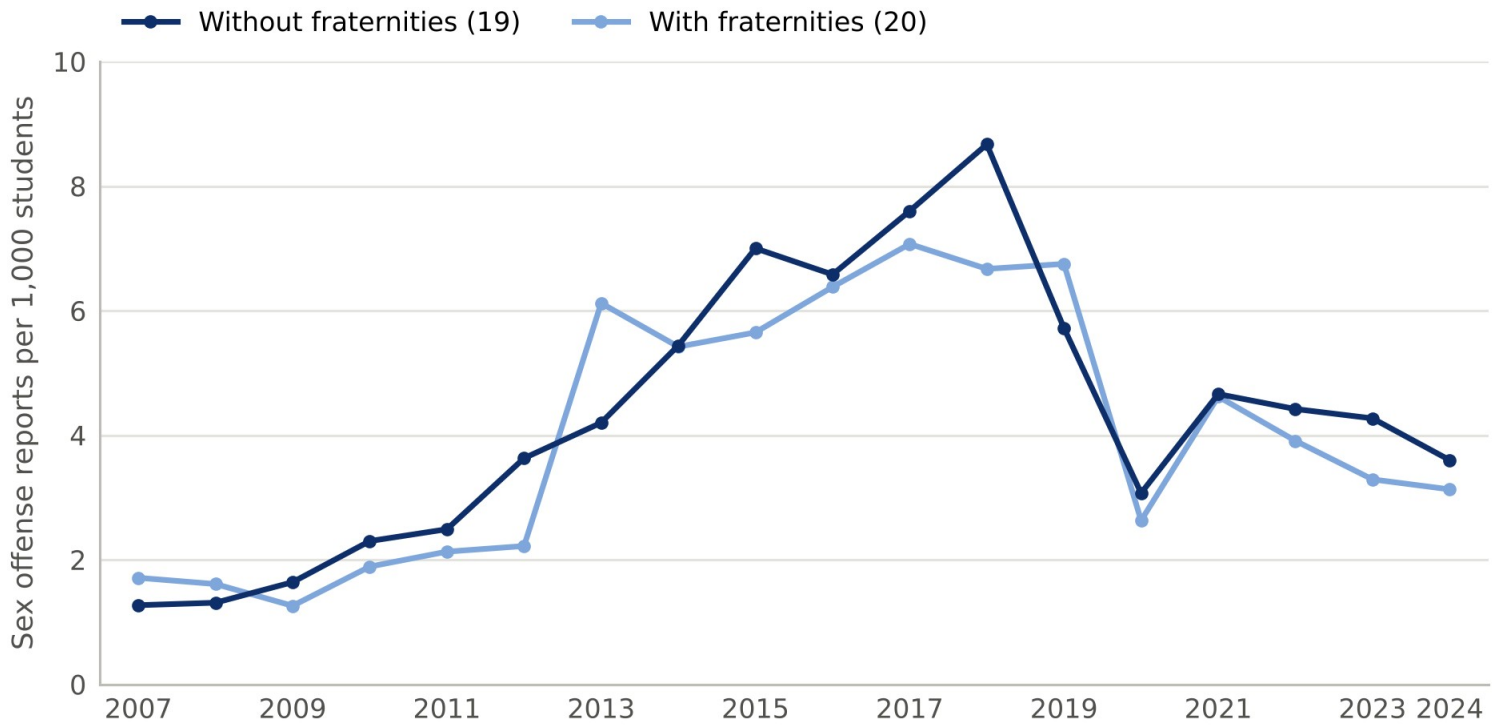
Simple averages of the universities' yearly rates (Table K1 groups). Before 2014, Clery counted forcible and non-forcible sex offenses; from 2014, rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape. Computed by 10_ivy_history.py.

Appendix L. Top-50 Liberal Arts Colleges, 2007–2024: Colleges With and Without Fraternities

This appendix was added after the independent methods review (Appendix G1), at NIC's initiative. It draws Table F1 as a figure; it adds no new data and no new test.

Figure L1 shows the yearly figures of Table F1: the 19 top-50 liberal arts colleges that banned or never had fraternities (the 20 compared in Table 2, with Swarthmore shown separately, Appendix E) and the 20 with fraternities. The top-50 liberal arts colleges are the only category with a sizable number of similar schools on each side, which is why the report analyzes them in the most detail (Top-50 Liberal Arts Comparison). Both groups rose to a peak in 2017–2018 and then fell. Over 2007–2024 they averaged 4.33 and 4.03 sex offense reports per 1,000 students a year (not statistically significant, p = 0.77); the colleges without fraternities had the higher average in 14 of the 18 years, and no single year's difference is statistically significant (Table H2). The rise and fall shared by the campuses in this report is tested in Methodology, section 7 (the shared-pattern test); this figure is descriptive. These are reports, not assaults.

Figure L1. Top-50 liberal arts colleges with and without fraternities: sex offense reports per 1,000 students, federal data, 2007–2024



Simple averages of each college's yearly rate (Table F1). Clery data: federal, 2007–2024; categories changed in 2014.
18-year averages 4.33 vs. 4.03 (p = 0.77); colleges without fraternities higher in 14 of 18 years.

Simple averages of each college's yearly rate, as in Table F1 (Appendix F). Before 2014, Clery counted forcible and non-forcible sex offenses; from 2014, rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape. Figure drawn from 03_history.py output (outputs/history.json).