# Appendix and Supplemental Materials

Equation A1. Two-level Regression

Level 1: $ln\left(\frac{P\left(Y\_{i,j}\geq Threshold\_{k}\right)}{P\left(Y\_{i,j}<Threshold\_{k}\right)}\right)\_{i,j}=β\_{0,j}+β\_{1}X1\_{i,j}+β\_{2}X2\_{i,j}+β\_{3}X3\_{i,j}+β\_{4}X4\_{i,j}+β\_{5,j}X5\_{i,j}$

Level 2 $β\_{0,j}=γ\_{0,0}+u\_{0,j}$

Level 2 $β\_{5,j}=γ\_{5,0}+u\_{5,j}$

where *i* and *j* are index numbers that represent the *ith* college/university within each *jth* state

*k* is an index number that represents the threshold (cut point) the divides the ordinal scale into two (in total, five thresholds are used for the 6-level modality restriction scale: (1) Levels 2-6 vs. 1; (2) Levels 3-6 vs. 1-2; (3) Levels 4-6 vs. 1-3; (4) Levels 5-6 vs. 1-4; and (5) Level 6 vs. 1-5)

$β\_{0,j}$ represents the intercept for the model for each *jth* state, which includes both a fixed component $γ\_{0,0}$ (reported as the fixed intercept(s) in each model) and a component that varies by state (which is constrained to have an overall mean of 0; the variance is reported in the model results)

$β\_{1}$ through $β\_{4}$ represent the fixed slopes for the CEPH accreditation, enrollment, COVID-19 rate, and AAUP variables, respectively

$β\_{5,j}$ represents the slope for the Governor’s Party variable, which includes both a fixed component $γ\_{5,0}$ (reported as the fixed slope in each model) and a component that varies by state (which is constrained to have an overall mean of 0; the variance is reported in the model results)