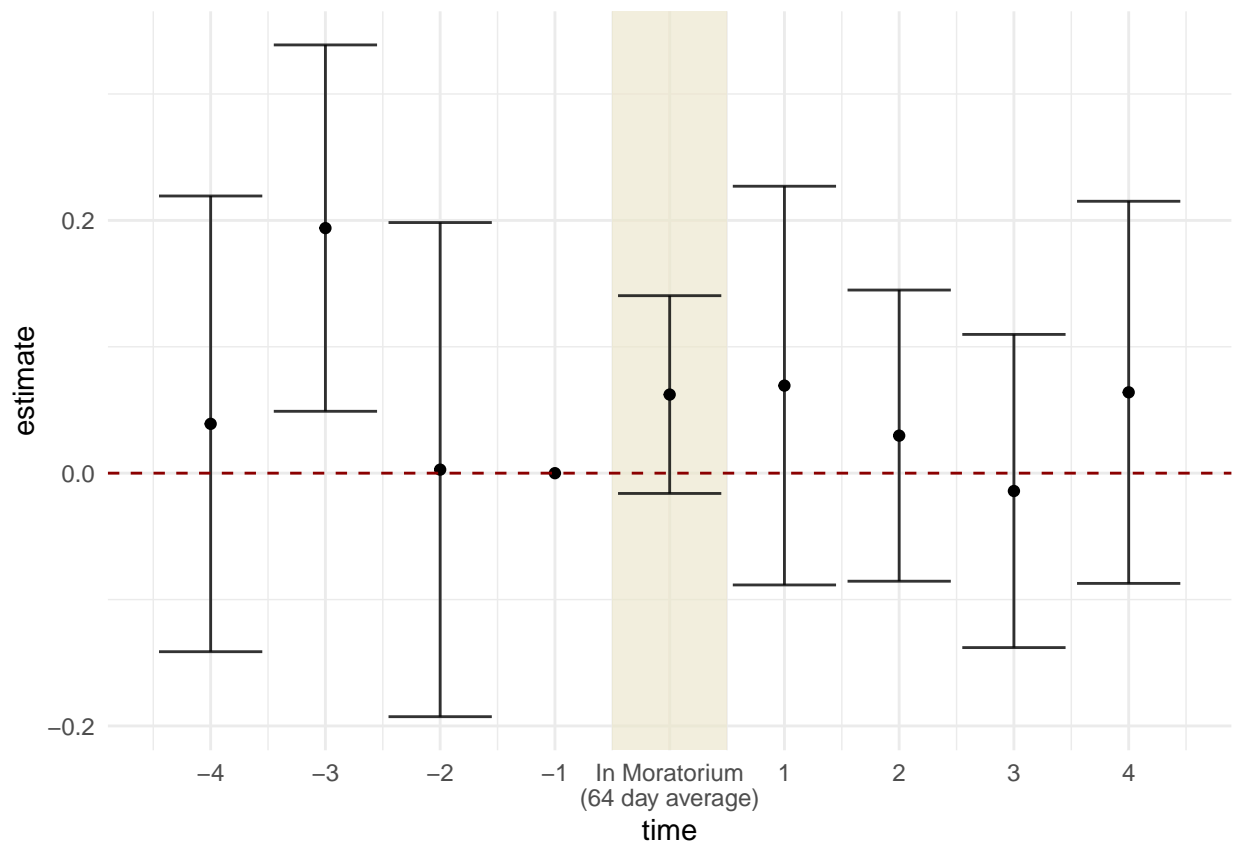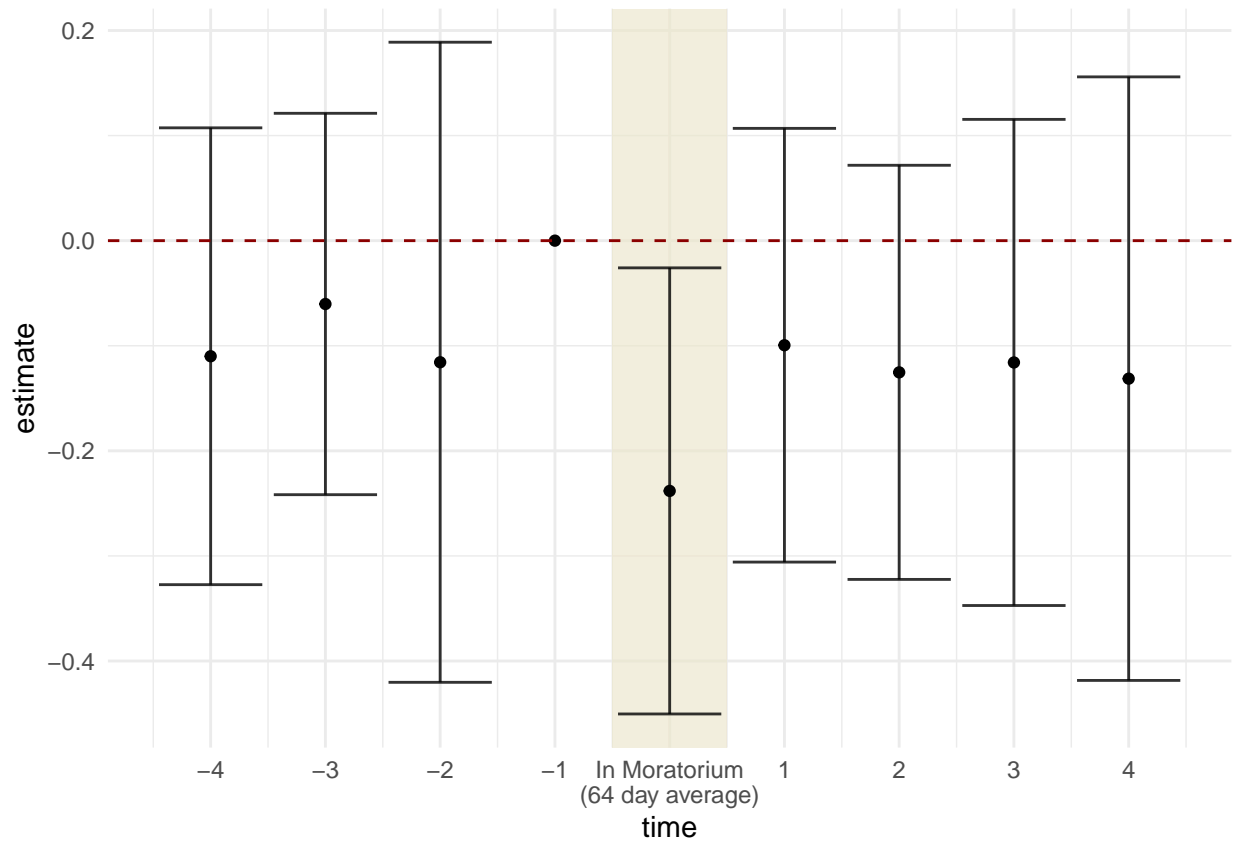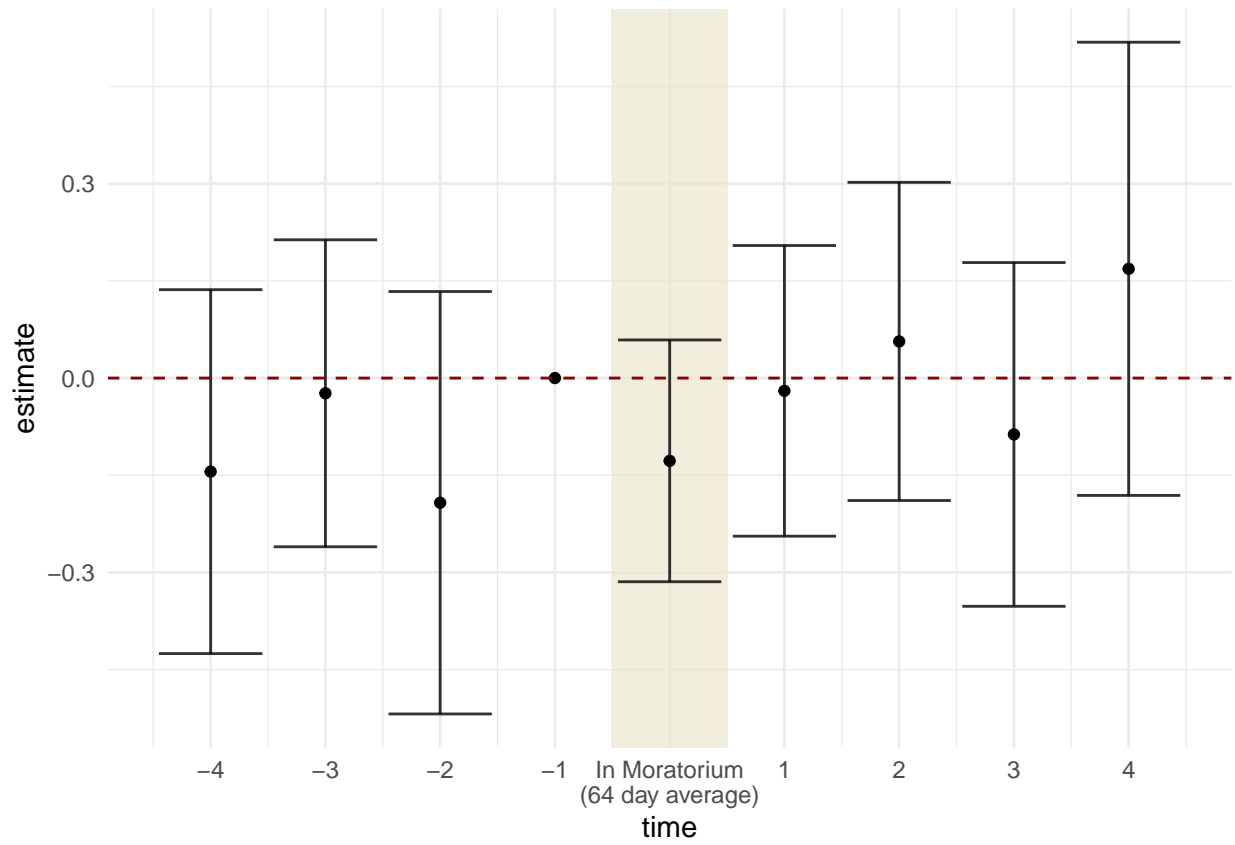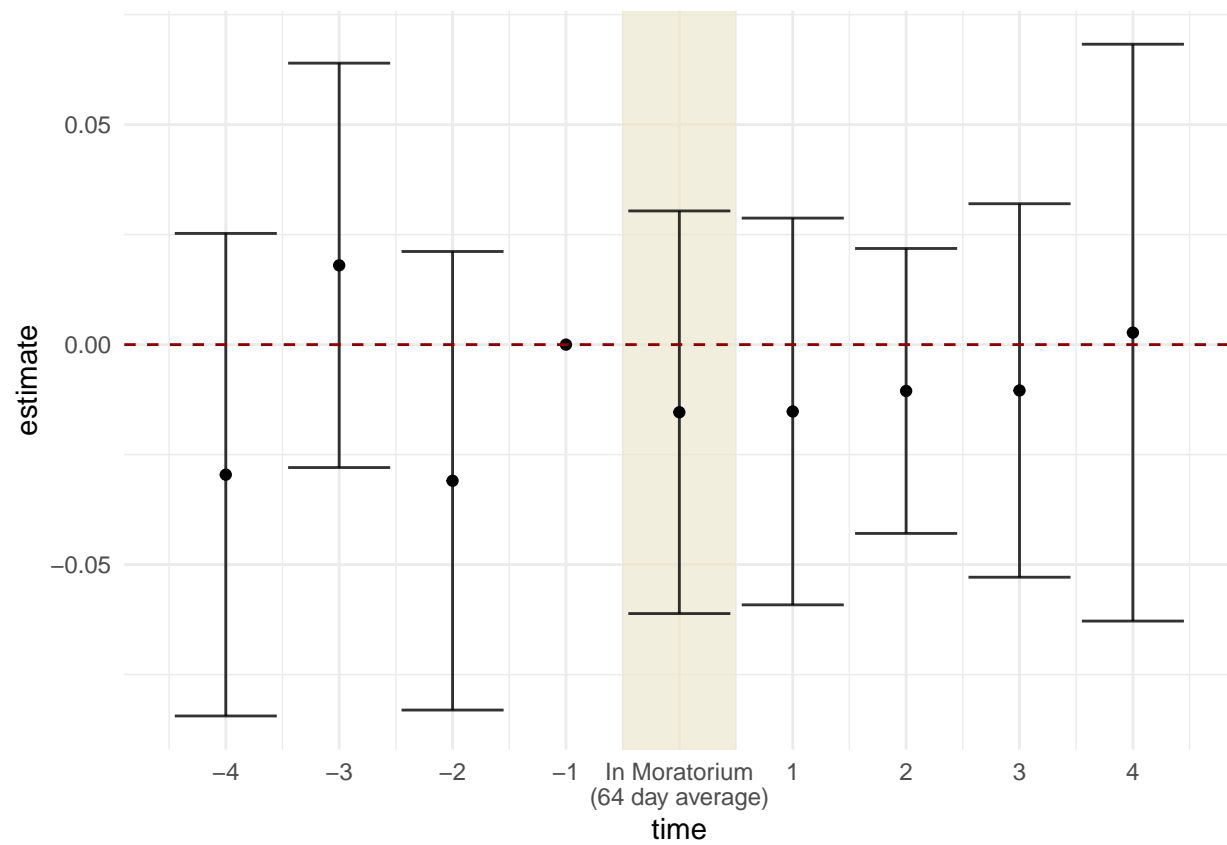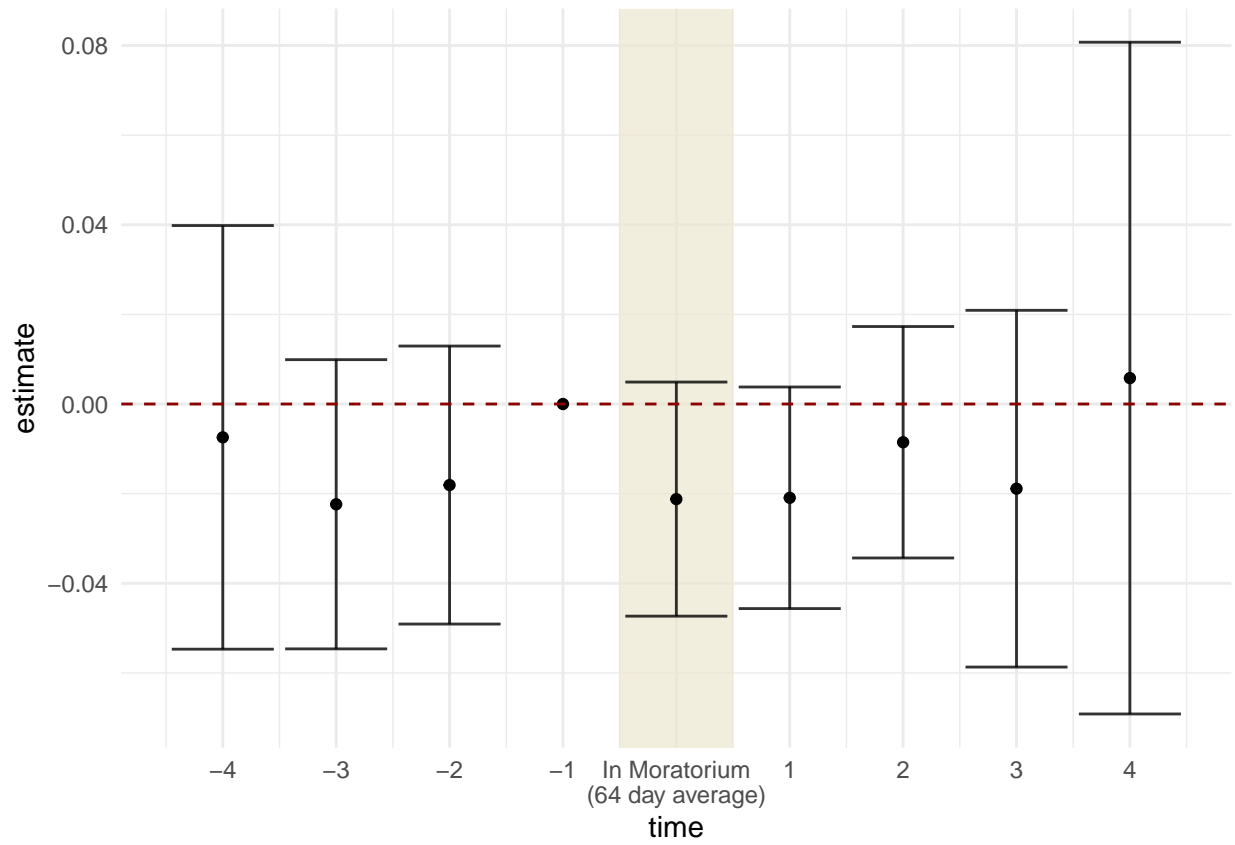# Football Games Continued

The Raw Data Graph

Figure **??** shows the average difference in moratorium days vs. non moratorium days for each school. Toshio suggested maybe adding in a vertical line showing the effect that I have in each of these graphs, I'm not sure I necessarily want to do this, but it could be interesting. Thoughts on that?
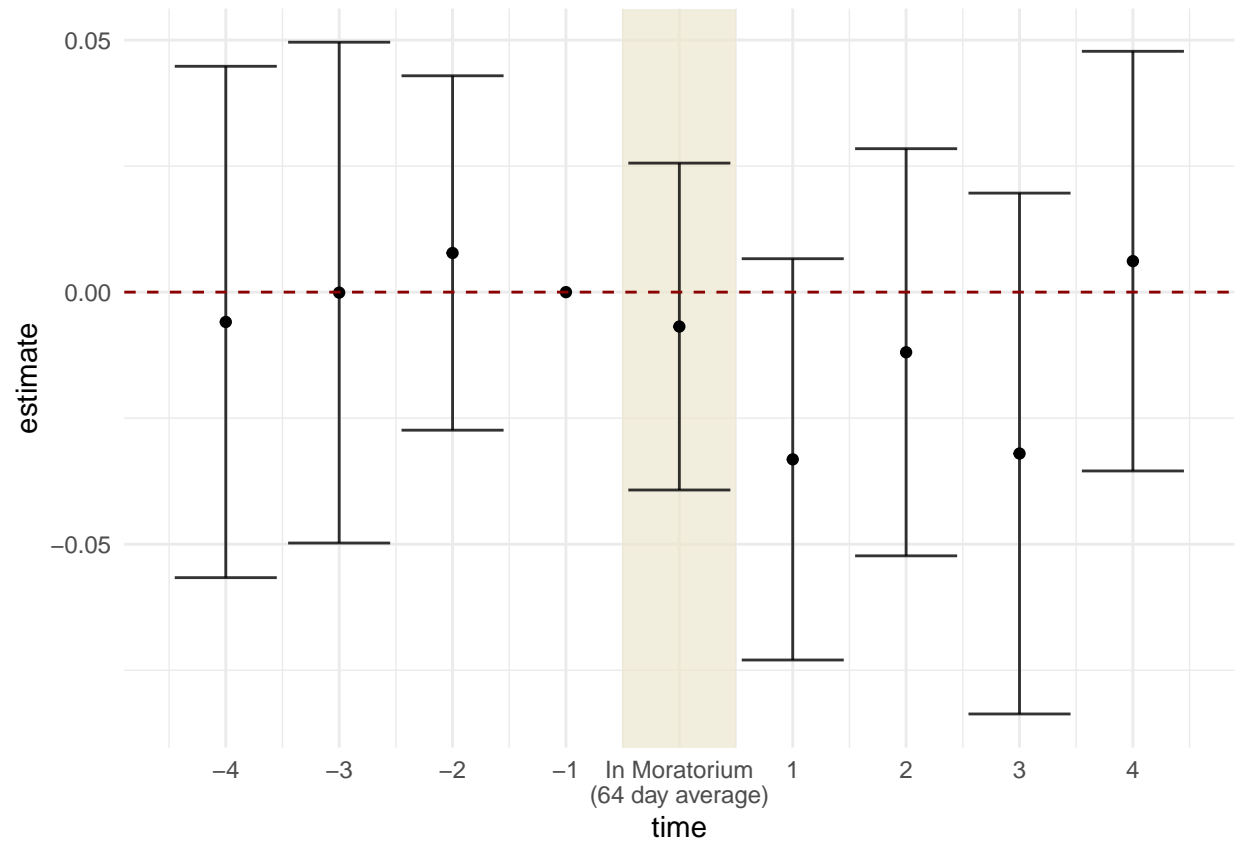
Table 1: Absence of Dynamic Effects of Moratoriums Split by Moratorium Length

	Dependent Variable	
	Alcohol Offenses	Sexual Assaults
Panel A: Full Sample		
Estimates from Figures 4 and 5		
In Moratorium	-0.137**	-0.015
	(0.059)	(0.010)
Observations	55115	55115
F-test P-value of Lags	0.158	0.102
Panel B: Quantiles by Moratorium Length		
Moratorium Length: 1st Quantile		
In Moratorium	0.062	-0.015
	(0.036)	(0.021)
Observations	22503	22503
F-test P-value of Lags	0.459	0.070
Moratorium Length: 2nd Quantile		
In Moratorium	-0.238**	-0.021
	(0.097)	(0.012)
Observations	19241	19241
F-test P-value of Lags	0.552	0.408
Moratorium Length: 3rd Quantile		
In Moratorium	-0.128	-0.007
	(0.087)	(0.015)
Observations	22653	22653
F-test P-value of Lags	0.203	0.128

Note:
Point estimates of In Motratorium reflect the time 0 for 'multiple event' event studies similar to Figures 4 and 5 with four leads and four lags of 14-day bins. Each offense is defined as per-25,000 enrolled students. Standard errors are clustered at the university level. All periods are normalized by the 14-day period before the moratorium. Panel A represents the same coefficient estimates as Figures 4 and 5, while Panels B,C, and D represent subsets of the sample split by three quantiles. The three quantiles represent the 33rd, 66th, and 100th percentile of a moratorium length which correspond to [0-32], [33-59], and [60-541] academic calendar days of a moratorium respectively. Hence, if a university has a moratorium that lasts 30 academic calendar days, then it is included in Panel B. P-values are reported from joint F-test of the four lags. Fixed effects include university-by-academic-year, day of the week, holiday, semester number, and football game-day.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 2: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assaults (OLS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses			
In Moratorium	-0.125**	-0.123**	-0.131***
	(0.047)	(0.051)	(0.046)
Observations	55115	55115	55115
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.464	0.464
Wild Bootstrap P-Value	0.004	0.010	0.006
Panel B: Sexual Assaults			
In Moratorium	-0.009**	-0.010	-0.007
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Observations	55115	55115	55115
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.049	0.049	0.049
Wild Bootstrap P-Value	0.022	0.152	0.253
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Game Day	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	
FE: University	X		
FE: Academic Year	X		
FE: University by Academic Year		X	
FE: University by Academic Year by Semester			X

Note:

Estimates are obtained using OLS. Standard errors shown in paranthesis are clustered by university (37 clusters) and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. P-values from 1000 wild cluster bootstrap iterations are shown for the In Moratorium coefficient as suggested by @cameron_bootstrap-based_2008 in cases with a small number of clusters (typically lower than 30). This analysis is near, but not below this threshold. Holiday controls include controls for Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Halloween, and MLK Day. Christmas/New Years/July 4th are not included since these holiday's are not on any university's academic calendar. Game Day controls consist of university football games within each university. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol. Specification (2) is the preferred specification due to the flexibility of the fixed effects and the conservativeness of the estimates.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$