Referee Notes

2022-10-31

IFC Fraction

Analysis 1:

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

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

where $FracIFC_u$ is the difference of the fraction of IFC members at university u from the mean of all fractions of IFC members at all universities. Hence, this is the Fraction of IFC members at university u, but centered at the average across all universities.

Analysis 2: Quantiles

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

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

Figure 1 shows a possible inverse relationship *on the weekends* between IFC membership and moratorium effects, although the initial point estimate in quartile 1 is much lower than the others. Aside from this point estimate, there appears to be a negative relationship: as IFC membership is higher, the effect of moratoriums is stronger (more negative). The strange blip in the first quartile is caused by West Virginia University. Observe Figure **??** which shows the the results excluding this university.

On the other hand, this relationship is much more clear when viewing sexual assaults in Figure 2. Note that I am not exluding any universities here as the relationship looks rather clear.
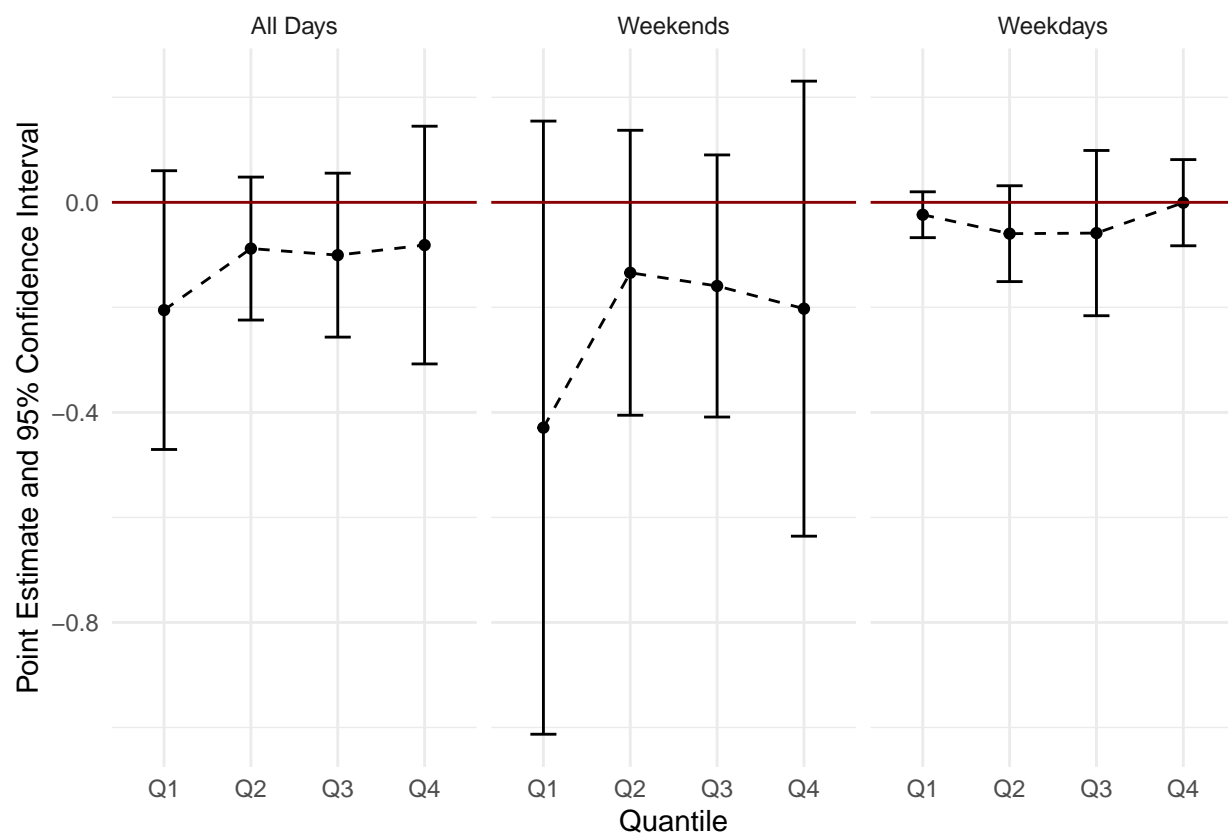
Figure 1: The Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses by Quartile of IFC Membership

Table 1: The Effect of Moratoriums Interacted with IFC Share

	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses			
In Moratorium	-0.120**	-0.230**	-0.037
	(0.048)	(0.098)	(0.026)
In Moratorium x Fraction IFC	1.696	2.898	0.515
	(2.455)	(5.199)	(0.774)
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.828	0.190
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Panel B: Sexual Assaults			
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.018*	-0.004
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.006)
In Moratorium x Fraction IFC	-0.205	-0.207	-0.200
	(0.298)	(0.395)	(0.286)
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.049	0.058	0.042
Observations	55115	23643	31472
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Game Day	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X
FE: University by Academic Year	X	X	X

Note:
Fraction IFC is the most recent number of IFC members at a university divided by the average total enrollment over 2014-2019, centered at the mean. Note that not every university keeps record of their IFC numbers over time, and therefore, the most recent number of IFC members was used in this calculation. However, based on the few universities that provided year-to-year data on their IFC populations, the total number does not substantially change over time. Standard errors shown in parenthesis are clustered by university (37 clusters) and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. The interaction of In Moratorium and Fraction IFC gives a measure of moratorium intensity based on the fraction of IFC members.

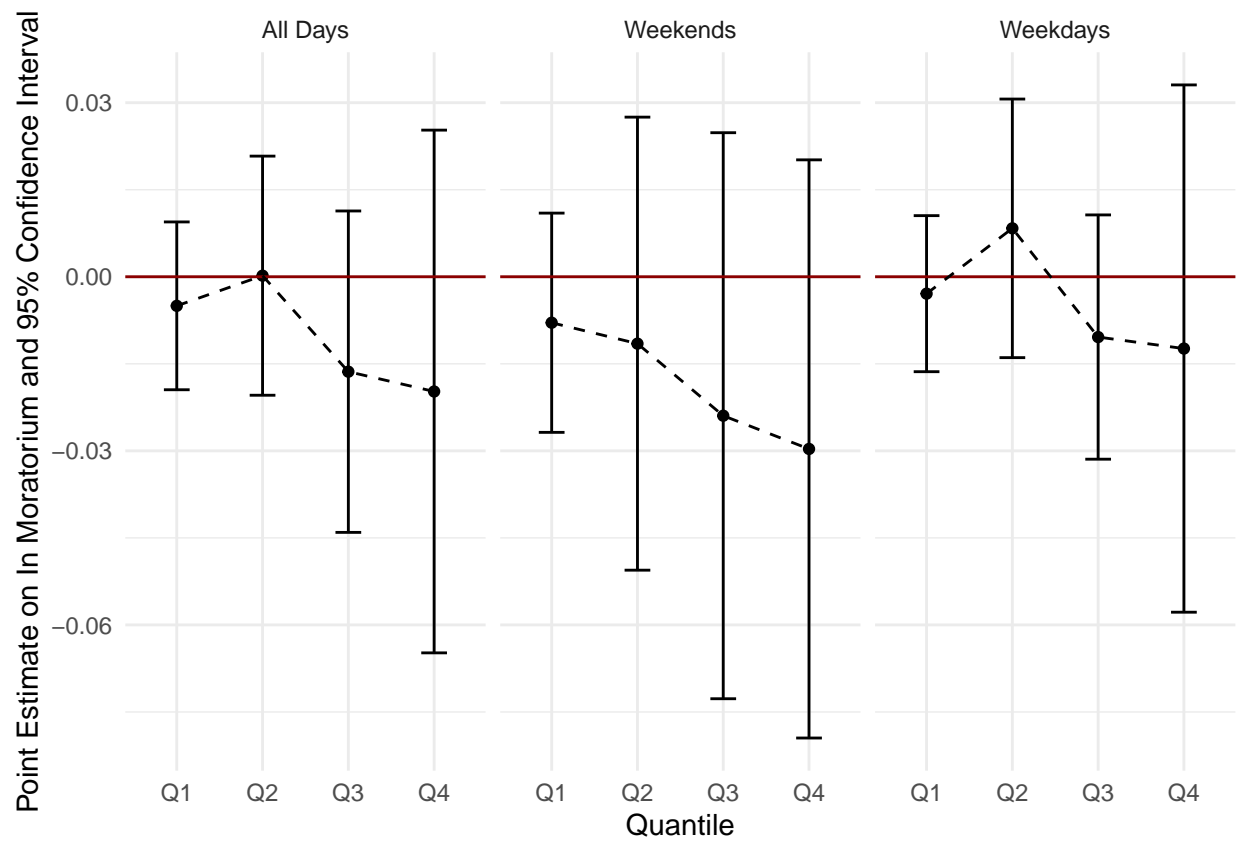* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

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