

# Tables

## Tables

Table 1: Words and Phrases used to Pattern Match on Offenses of Interest

Outcome	Words to Match
Alcohol Violations	alcohol, dwi, intox, drink, dui, drunk, liquor, driving under the influence, dip, abcc, underage, dwi, underage, pula, owi, mip, under age, beer, wine, booze, minor in possession, ovi
Sexual Assault	sex, rape, fondling, fondle

*Note:*

Each word to match represents a portion of a word to match on. For example, the word ‘sex’ will match on ‘sexual assault’ and ‘sex offense’ since ‘sex’ appears in each of these descriptions.

‘dwi’ is an abbreviation for ‘driving while intoxicated’.

‘dip’ is an abbreviation for ‘drunk in public’.

‘abcc’ is an abbreviation for ‘alcohol beverage control comission’.

‘pula’ is an abbreviation for ‘person under legal age’.

‘owi’ is an abbreviation for ‘operating while intoxicated’.

‘mip’ is an abbreviation for ‘minor in possesion’.

‘ovi’ is an abbrevivation for ‘operating vehicle intoxicated’.

Table 2: Summary Statistics of the Universities in the Sample.

	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max
<b>Panel A: University Characteristics</b>					
Total Enrollment	29 074.92	14 423.12	28 718.00	3127.00	69 402.00
Total Undergrad Enrollment	22 417.97	11 878.10	22 309.00	2571.00	59 371.00
Fraction Asian	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.36
Fraction Black	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.20
Fraction Hispanic	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.68
Fraction White	0.61	0.18	0.67	0.08	0.83
Graduation Rate	70.33	13.78	70.00	39.00	95.00
SAT Math 75th Percentile	655.79	69.11	650.00	480.00	790.00
SAT Reading 75th Percentile	641.26	54.25	640.00	490.00	760.00
Fraction Admitted	0.60	0.21	0.61	0.14	0.94
Fraction Private	0.13	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.00
<b>Panel B: Daily Crime Log Offenses</b>					
Alcohol Offense	0.46	1.23	0.00	0.00	31.68
Sexual Assault	0.05	0.30	0.00	0.00	15.99
<b>Panel C: Moratorium Characteristics</b>					
Number of Moratoriums per-University	1.36	0.61	1.00	1	3
Length of Moratoriums	64.07	80.90	45.50	6.00	541.00
<i>Total Number of Universities</i>	<i>38</i>				

*Note:*

Offenses are per-25000 students enrolled per-academic calendar day. Length of moratorium statistics are in academic calendar days. Number of moratoriums refers to number of moratoriums only within the 2014-2019 time period. Some schools may or may not have had moratoriums in periods before or after the time period of analysis. Only a subset of races were chosen, and hence, the sum of the fractions do not sum to 1 in the table. SAT Math 75th Percentile and SAT Reading 75th Percentile correspond to the 75th percentile SAT score for an admitted student. A perfect score is 800, while an average score is approximately 500. Fraction Private refers to the fraction of universities that are private universities.

Table 3: Effect of Moratoriums on Changes in Reporting.

	Reporting Lag			
	More than 1-Day Lag	More than 3-Day Lag	More than 7-Day Lag	More than 14-day Lag
<b>Panel A: Proportion of Alcohol Offenses Reported with Lag</b>				
In Moratorium	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002+ (0.001)
Observations	2120	2120	2120	2120
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001
<b>Panel B: Proportion of Sexual Assaults Reported with Lag</b>				
In Moratorium	0.010 (0.017)	0.010 (0.017)	0.018 (0.024)	0.024 (0.024)
Observations	2120	2120	2120	2120
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.017	0.014	0.011	0.001
<b>Controls for Panels A and B:</b>				
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X	X
FE: Game Day	X	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X	X
FE: University by Academic Year	X	X	X	X

*Note:*

Standard errors clustered by university. Panels A and B are OLS regressions of proportions of alcohol offenses, and sexual assaults reported with a reporting lag. A reporting lag is defined as an offense that was reported more than 1 (Column 1), 3 (Column 2), 7 (Column 3), or 14 (Column 4) days after it occurred. 33 of the 38 universities have information on date occurred.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 4: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assaults (OLS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Panel A: Alcohol Offenses</b>			
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
<b>Panel B: Sexual Assaults</b>			
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
<b>Controls for Panels A-B:</b>			
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	X		
FE: Academic Year	X		
FE: University by Academic Year		X	
FE: University by Academic Year by Semester			X

*Note:*

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. Weekends consist of Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Weekdays consist of Monday through Thursday. 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. 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.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 5: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assault by Weekend/Weekdays (OLS).

	Days of the Week		
	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
<b>Panel A: Alcohol Offenses</b>			
In Moratorium	-0.123* (0.051)	-0.238* (0.106)	-0.038 (0.026)
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.828	0.190
<b>Panel B: Sexual Assaults</b>			
In Moratorium	-0.010 (0.006)	-0.017+ (0.010)	-0.004 (0.006)
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.049	0.058	0.042
<b>Controls for Panels A-B:</b>			
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:*

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. The column ‘All Days’ represents specification (2) from the main results table. Weekends consist of Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Weekdays consist of Monday through Thursday. Holiday controls include controls for Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Halloween, and MLK Day. Christmas/New Years/July 4th are not included since no university’s academic calendar contains them. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 6: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assault by Party School (OLS).

	School Type		
	All Schools	Party Schools	Non-Party Schools
<b>Panel A: Alcohol Offenses</b>			
In Moratorium	-0.123*	-0.223*	-0.053
	(0.051)	(0.101)	(0.034)
Observations	55115	23980	31135
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.658	0.314
<b>Panel B: Sexual Assaults</b>			
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.008	-0.011
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.010)
Observations	55115	23980	31135
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.049	0.045	0.052
<b>Controls for Panels A-B:</b>			
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:*

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. The column “All Schools” represents specification (2) from the main results table. A party school classification is determined from niche.com’s list of top partying schools. A university in the top 50 is considered a party school which amounts to 16 of the 38 universities. Holiday controls include controls for Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Halloween, and MLK Day. Christmas/New Years/July 4th are not included since no university’s academic calendar contains them. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 7: Effect of Moratoriums by Moratorium Length

	Type of Offense	
	Alcohol Offenses	Sexual Assaults
<b>Panel A: Below 33rd Percentile in Length</b>		
In Moratorium	-0.020 (0.069)	-0.005 (0.022)
Observations	55115	55115
<b>Panel B: Between 33rd and 66th Percentile in Length</b>		
In Moratorium	-0.158* (0.069)	-0.020 (0.013)
Observations	55115	55115
<b>Panel C: Above 66th Percentile in Length</b>		
In Moratorium	-0.133+ (0.073)	-0.005 (0.006)
Observations	55115	55115

*Note:*

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. Each panel represents a subset of moratoriums that were split by three quantiles based on moratorium length: below the 33rd percentile, between the 33rd and 66th percentile, and above the 66th percentile. Controls include day of week, spring semester, holiday, and university by academic year. Holiday controls include controls for Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Halloween, and MLK Day. Christmas/New Years/July 4th are not included since no university's academic calendar contains them. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 8: Effect of Moratoriums Imposed by the University vs. the IFC

		Days of the Week		
		All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
<b>Panel A: University-Enacted Moratoriums</b>				
<i>Alcohol Offense</i>				
In Moratorium	-0.132+	-0.252+	-0.041	
	(0.065)	(0.136)	(0.035)	
Observations	55115	23643	31472	
<i>Sexual Assault</i>				
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.019	-0.003	
	(0.008)	(0.013)	(0.007)	
Observations	55115	23643	31472	
<b>Panel B: IFC-Enacted Moratoriums</b>				
<i>Alcohol Offense</i>				
In Moratorium	-0.101	-0.197	-0.030	
	(0.082)	(0.166)	(0.026)	
Observations	55115	23643	31472	
<i>Sexual Assault</i>				
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.014	-0.007	
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.012)	
Observations	55115	23643	31472	

*Note:*

Standard errors clustered by university. Controls follow specification (2) in the main results table with day of week, holiday, semester, and university by academic year fixed effects. Panel A shows the effects of a moratorium when a moratorium is imposed by the university. University-imposed moratoriums represent 28/45 (62%) of the moratoriums. Panel B shows the effects of a moratorium when the IFC council imposes the moratorium. This is a student-lead initiative. IFC-imposed moratoriums represent 17/45 (38%) of the moratoriums in the sample. Weekends represent Fridays through Sundays while Weekdays represent Mondays through Thursdays. +  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$



Table 9: Effect of Moratoriums in Local Police Departments Compared to University Police Departments (OLS)

	Nearby Police Departments			University Police Departments		
	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
<b>Panel A: Alcohol Offenses</b>						
In Moratorium	-0.156 (0.130)	-0.201 (0.206)	-0.126 (0.114)	-0.320+ (0.141)	-0.714* (0.290)	-0.029 (0.040)
Observations	13764	5898	7866	13743	5889	7854
Mean of Dependent Variable	1.225	1.930	0.696	0.754	1.403	0.267
<b>Panel B: Sexual Assaults</b>						
In Moratorium	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.011 (0.017)	-0.035 (0.021)	-0.003 (0.017)	-0.013 (0.029)	0.004 (0.013)
Observations	13764	5898	7866	13743	5889	7854
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.478	0.522	0.446	0.055	0.071	0.043
<b>Controls for Panels A-B:</b>						
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Game Day	X	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Agency by Academic Year	X	X	X			
FE: University by Academic Year				X	X	X

*Note:*

Nearby Police Departments uses the NIBRS data which pertains to police departments that are closest to the university. University Police Departments uses the Daily Crime Log data set in which contains only university-specific police departments. Only 9 local police departments in the NIBRS data consistently report in the sample period. This table represents the comparison of alcohol offenses and sexual assaults per-25000 enrolled students at the nine local police departments and the corresponding nine universities. Standard errors are clustered by agency for NIBRS data and by university for Daily Crime Log data.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$

Table 10: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses, Drug Offenses, and Sexual Assaults: Comparison of Daily Crime Logs and Campus Safety and Security (OLS).

	Daily Crime Logs	Campus Safety and Security	
	Full Sample	Full Sample	Residence Halls
<b>Panel A: Alcohol Offenses</b>			
In Moratorium	-0.140+ (0.077)	0.297* (0.118)	0.270* (0.125)
Observations	220	222	222
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.359	0.994	0.941
<b>Panel B: Sexual Assaults</b>			
In Moratorium	-0.012 (0.011)	-0.046 (0.039)	-0.033* (0.014)
Observations	220	222	222
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.039	0.079	0.040
<b>Controls for Panels A-B:</b>			
FE: University	X	X	X
FE: Year	X	X	X

*Note:*

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as offense per-25000 enrolled students per-calendar day. Recall that Daily Crime Logs are the primary source of data used in prior analysis. In this model, the 'In Moratorium' treatment variable is defined as a fraction between 0 and 1 where the fraction represents the proportion of calendar-days that experienced a moratorium in a calendar year. Full Samples include the entire Daily Crime Logs/Campus Safety and Security Data (CSS), while Residence Halls is a subset of the CSS. Full Sample in the CSS data contains both off-campus and on-campus reports. CSS data does not necessary need to be reported to the university police and hence, may not show up in the Daily Crime Logs. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol.

+  $p < 0.1$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$