New Tables

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1 Results from Aggregating

I aggregated everything to the semester level. I estimated two separate models. The first labeled (1) is with university and semester-by-year fixed effects. The second labeled (2) is with university-by-semester-number (e.g. univeresity interacted with either spring or fall semester) and a year fixed effect.

I estimated this two separate ways: one with OLS and one with Poisson. I don't think these look as robust as the other results, but at least the effects are still there and seem to be in line in magnitude to the other effects I saw with the other models.

Lastly, I did a decomposition for model (1) using the DeChaismartin decomposition for negative weights. In this case, the TWFE estimator estimates a weighted sum of 64 ATTs where 55 of the ATTs receive positive weight and 9 receive negative weight. The sum of the positive weights is 1.01 while the sum of the negative weights is -.01. This TWFE estimator is compatible with a DGP where those ATT all are of a different sign than beta.

Alcohol offenses are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Drug offenses are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Sexual assaults are shown in Tables 6.

Table 1: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses

	Full Sample		Weekends (Fri-Sat)		Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Moratorium	−15.496	−12.863+	−18.913*	−16.911*	3.417	4.048
	(9.526)	(7.226)	(8.397)	(7.032)	(3.200)	(2.845)
Mean of Dependent Variable	61.683	61.683	47.122	47.122	14.561	14.561
Num.Obs	456	456	456	456	456	456
FE: Semester-by-Year	X		X		X	
FE: University	X		X		X	
FE: Year		X		X		X
FE: University-by-Semester-Number		X		X		X

Full Sample includes only academic calendar days (plus 1 extra week on each end).

Coefficient estimates shown are for Moratorium.

Outcome of interest is alcohol offenses per 25 thousand enrolled students.

Standard errors are clustered by university.

The sample includes 38 universities. Some universities go in and out of moratoriums multiple times.

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

Table 2: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses (Poisson Regression)

	Full Sample		Weekends (Fri-Sat)		Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Moratorium	−0.093	−0.110	−0.180+	−0.202+	0.159	0.161
	(0.095)	(0.098)	(0.100)	(0.103)	(0.119)	(0.115)
Mean of Dependent Variable	66.123	66.123	50.555	50.555	15.568	15.568
Num.Obs	456	456	444	444	456	456
FE: Semester-by-Year	X		X		X	
FE: University	X		X		X	
FE: Year		X		X		X
FE: University-by-Semester-Number		X		X		X

Full Sample includes only academic calendar days (plus 1 extra week on each end).

Coefficient estimates shown are for Moratorium.

Outcome of interest is alcohol offenses counts.

Standard errors are clustered by university.

The sample includes 38 universities. Some universities go in and out of moratoriums multiple times.

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

Table 3: Effect of Moratoriums on Drug Offenses

	Full Sample		Weekends (Fri-Sat)		Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Moratorium	−11.190	−9.634	−7.163*	−5.313+	−4.027	−4.321
	(7.374)	(6.463)	(3.158)	(3.075)	(4.551)	(3.860)
Mean of Dependent Variable	53.561	53.561	26.344	26.344	27.217	27.217
Num.Obs	456	456	456	456	456	456
FE: Semester-by-Year	X		X		X	
FE: University	X		X		X	
FE: Year		X		X		X
FE: University-by-Semester-Number		X		X		X

Full Sample includes only academic calendar days (plus 1 extra week on each end).

Coefficient estimates shown are for Moratorium.

Outcome of interest is drug offenses per 25 thousand enrolled students.

Standard errors are clustered by university.

The sample includes 38 universities. Some universities go in and out of moratoriums multiple times.

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

Table 4: Effect of Moratoriums on Drug Offenses (Poisson Regression)

	Full Sample		Weekends (Fri-Sat)		Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Moratorium	−0.189	−0.140	−0.215*	−0.151	−0.161	−0.129
	(0.124)	(0.123)	(0.105)	(0.117)	(0.152)	(0.139)
Mean of Dependent Variable	61.020	61.020	30.020	30.020	31.000	31.000
Num.Obs	456	456	456	456	456	456
FE: Semester-by-Year	X		X		X	
FE: University	X		X		X	
FE: Year		X		X		X
FE: University-by-Semester-Number		X		X		X

Full Sample includes only academic calendar days (plus 1 extra week on each end).

Coefficient estimates shown are for Moratorium.

Outcome of interest is drug offenses counts.

Standard errors are clustered by university.

The sample includes 38 universities. Some universities go in and out of moratoriums multiple times.

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

Table 5: Effect of Moratoriums on Sexual Assaults

	Full Sample		Weekends (Fri-Sat)		Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Moratorium	−1.591	−2.253	−0.281	−0.586	−4.027	−1.667
	(1.309)	(1.393)	(0.618)	(0.583)	(4.551)	(1.172)
Mean of Dependent Variable	6.746	6.746	2.599	2.599	4.147	4.147
Num.Obs	456	456	456	456	456	456
FE: Semester-by-Year	X		X		X	
FE: University	X		X		X	
FE: Year		X		X		X
FE: University-by-Semester-Number		X		X		X

Full Sample includes only academic calendar days (plus 1 extra week on each end).

Coefficient estimates shown are for Moratorium.

Outcome of interest is sexual assaults per 25 thousand enrolled students.

Standard errors are clustered by university.

The sample includes 38 universities. Some universities go in and out of moratoriums multiple times.

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

Table 6: Effect of Moratoriums on Sexual Assaults (Poisson Regression)

	Full Sample		Weekends (Fri-Sat)		Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Moratorium	−0.154	−0.202	−0.014	−0.040	−0.161	−0.312
	(0.140)	(0.167)	(0.174)	(0.186)	(0.152)	(0.226)
Mean of Dependent Variable	6.643	6.643	2.643	2.643	4.000	4.000
Num.Obs	456	456	456	456	456	450
FE: Semester-by-Year	X		X		X	
FE: University	X		X		X	
FE: Year		X		X		X
FE: University-by-Semester-Number		X		X		X

Full Sample includes only academic calendar days (plus 1 extra week on each end).

Coefficient estimates shown are for Moratorium.

Outcome of interest is sexual assaults counts.

Standard errors are clustered by university.

The sample includes 38 universities. Some universities go in and out of moratoriums multiple times.

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