Tables

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

Outcome	Words to Match
Alcohol Offense	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:
The second column represents a portion of an incident's description to pattern match on. Words for alcohol violations and sexual assaults are found by reading each university's dataset for common words within incident descriptions. For example, the word 'sex' will match on 'sexual assault' and 'sex offense' since 'sex' appears in each of these descriptions. Notably, this method likely undercounts the true number of violations in each police department's Daily Crime Log due to spelling errors. As a demonstration, the word 'alcohol' may be written as 'aclohol' which this matching process will not include. Some notable abbreviations include the following:
'dwi' is an abbreviation for 'driving while intoxicated'.
'dip' is an abbrevation for 'drunk in public'.
'abcc' is an abbreviation for 'alcohol beverage control comission'.
'pula' is an abbrevation for 'person under legal age'.
'owi' is an abbreviation for 'operating while intoxicated'.
'mip' is an abbreviation for 'minor in possesion'.
'ovi' is an abbreivation for 'operating vehicle intoxicated'.

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

	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max
Panel A: University Characteristics					
Total Enrollment	29074.92	14423.12	28718.00	3127.00	69402.00
Total Undergraduate Enrollment	22417.97	11878.10	22309.00	2571.00	59371.00
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
Fraction IFC Fraternity[a]	0.048	0.024	0.046	0.013	0.102
Panel B: Daily Crime Log Offenses					
Alcohol Offense	0.46	1.23	0.00	0.00	31.68
Sexual Assault	0.05	0.30	0.00	0.00	15.99
Panel C: Moratorium Characteristics					
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
Total Number of Universities	*37*				

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 perctile 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.

[a] Fraction of students enrolled in IFC fraternity is based on 33 of 37 universities information due to availability of the data.

Table 3: Effect of Moratoriums on Changes in Reporting

	Reporting Lag			
	More than 1-Day Lag (1)	More than 3-Day Lag (2)	More than 7-Day Lag (3)	More than 14-day Lag (4)
Panel A: Proportion of Alcohol Offenses Reported with Lag				
In Moratorium	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002*
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Observations	2120	2120	2120	2120
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001
Panel B: Proportion of Sexual Assaults Reported with Lag				
In Moratorium	0.010	0.010	0.018	0.024
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Observations	2120	2120	2120	2120
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.017	0.014	0.011	0.001

Note:
Standard errors are 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 one (Column 1), three (Column 2), seven (Column 3), or 14 (Column 4) days after it occurred. 32 of the 37 universities have information on date occurred. Specification is the preferred specification which includes day of week, holiday, football game-day, semester, and university-by-academic-year fixed effects. See Table ef{main_table} column (2) for more details on the preferred specification.
* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

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

| | | | | Specification (2) | |
| | | | | Weekends | Weekdays |
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses					
In Moratorium	-0.125**	-0.123**	-0.131***	-0.238**	-0.038
	(0.047)	(0.051)	(0.046)	(0.106)	(0.026)
Observations	55115	55115	55115	23643	31472
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.464	0.464	0.464	0.828	0.190
Wild Bootstrap P-Value	0.004	0.010	0.006	0.014	0.175
Panel B: Sexual Assaults					
In Moratorium	-0.009**	-0.010	-0.007	-0.017*	-0.004
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.006)
Observations	55115	55115	55115	23643	31472
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.049	0.049	0.049	0.058	0.042
Wild Bootstrap P-Value	0.022	0.152	0.253	0.094	0.518
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Game Day	X	X	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X		X	X
FE: University	X				
FE: Academic Year	X				
FE: University by Academic Year		X		X	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. Weekends include Friday-Sunday while Weekdays include Monday-Thursday. 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.

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

Table 5:   Effect of Moratoriums in Local Police Departments Compared to University Police Departments (OLS)

	Nearby Police Departments			University Police Departments		
	All Days (1)	Weekends (2)	Weekdays (3)	All Days (4)	Weekends (5)	Weekdays (6)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses						
In Moratorium	-0.156	-0.201	-0.126	-0.320*	-0.714**	-0.029
	(0.130)	(0.206)	(0.114)	(0.141)	(0.290)	(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
Panel B: Sexual Assaults						
In Moratorium	-0.025	-0.011	-0.035	-0.003	-0.013	0.004
	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.029)	(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
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.

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

Table 6: Absence of Long-Run Effects of Moratoriums Split by Moratorium Length

	Dependent Variable	
	Alcohol Offenses (1)	Sexual Assaults (2)
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 day of the week, holiday, semester number, football game-day, and university-by-academic-year.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 7: Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assault by Party School (OLS).

	School Type		
	All Schools (1)	Party Schools (2)	Non-Party Schools (3)
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses			
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
Panel B: Sexual Assaults			
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

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 which includes day of the week, football game-day, semester number, and university-by-academic-year fixed effects. 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 37 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.

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

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

| | Days of the Week | | |
	All Days (1)	Weekends (2)	Weekdays (3)
Panel A: University-Enacted Moratoriums			
Alcohol Offense			
In Moratorium	-0.132*	-0.252*	-0.041
	(0.065)	(0.136)	(0.035)
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Sexual Assault			
In Moratorium	-0.010	-0.019	-0.003
	(0.008)	(0.013)	(0.007)
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Panel B: IFC-Enacted Moratoriums			
Alcohol Offense			
In Moratorium	-0.101	-0.197	-0.030
	(0.082)	(0.166)	(0.026)
Observations	55115	23643	31472
Sexual Assault			
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, football game-day, and universitiy 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 27/44 (61%) 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 17/44 (39%) of the moratoriums in the sample. Weekends represent Fridays through Sundays while Weekdays represent Mondays through Thursdays.
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$