

Appendix Table 1. Predictive Power of the Pre-Game Point Spread versus the Halftime Point Spread.

	Probit Regression					
	Dependent Variable = Win					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spread	-.081 (.004) [-.033]		-.057 (.004) [-.023]			
Halftime Spread		-.092 (.003) [-.037]	-.086 (.003) [-.034]			
Predicted Win				.580 (.052) [.226]		.448 (.057) [.176]
Predicted Loss				-.667 (.052) [-.259]		-.485 (.057) [-.191]
Halftime Predicted Win					.840 (.056) [.323]	.790 (.058) [.306]
Halftime Predicted Loss					-.953 (.056) [-.364]	-.864 (.058) [-.332]
Pseudo R-squared	.11	.28	.32	.09	.23	.27
Observations	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses; marginal effects in brackets. Sample is all regular season NFL football games played during the 1995 to 2006 seasons. Predicted win and predicted loss are based on the pre-game point spread (negative spreads indicate the number of points a team is expected to win by). Predicted win indicates a point spread of -4 or less; predicted loss indicates a spread of +4 or more. Halftime predicted win and halftime predicted loss are based on the halftime "point spread" (where a negative halftime spread indicates the number of points a team is winning by at halftime). Predicted halftime win indicates a halftime spread of -4 or less; predicted halftime loss indicates a halftime spread of +4 or more.

Appendix Table 2. Location and Victim-Offender Relationship.

	Poisson Regression							
	At Home, Male on Female (M-F) (1)	Away from Home, M-F (2)	Total, M-F (3)	At Home, Female on Male (F-M) (4)	Wife, at Home, M-F (5)	Girlfriend, at Home, M-F (6)	Non-IP Family Violence at Home (7)	Non-IP Friend Violence at Home (8)
Loss × Predicted Win <i>(Upset Loss)</i>	.100 (.032)	-.106 (.092)	.067 (.028)	.020 (.063)	.091 (.040)	.103 (.050)	.010 (.038)	.079 (.038)
Loss × Predicted Close <i>(Close Loss)</i>	.032 (.024)	-.056 (.049)	.019 (.023)	-.025 (.050)	.032 (.028)	.030 (.036)	-.004 (.030)	.029 (.027)
Win × Predicted Loss <i>(Upset Win)</i>	.016 (.027)	-.014 (.085)	.011 (.028)	-.167 (.069)	-.009 (.039)	.046 (.051)	.016 (.034)	-.033 (.046)
Predicted Win	-.018 (.025)	.046 (.061)	-.007 (.022)	-.001 (.064)	-.009 (.031)	-.024 (.039)	.014 (.031)	-.010 (.029)
Predicted Close	-.013 (.028)	-.006 (.058)	-.012 (.025)	-.000 (.055)	-.008 (.035)	-.020 (.039)	.053 (.036)	-.020 (.028)
Predicted Loss	-.016 (.021)	.038 (.052)	.007 (.020)	.014 (.052)	-.006 (.030)	-.033 (.034)	.043 (.024)	.015 (.023)
Non-game Day	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Agencies	764	572	764	603	713	668	698	680
Observations	79,386	69,539	79,386	71,609	77,361	75,385	77,017	76,261

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses, clustered by team×season. Regressions include agency fixed effects, season dummies, week of season dummies, and the holiday and weather variables described in the note to Table 4. Estimated models are comparable to the baseline model in column 3 of Table 4. See notes to Table 4 for details. At home indicates the incident occurred at a residence/home; away indicates all other locations. Wife is defined as the victim being a current wife, a common-law wife, or an ex-wife. Non-IP family violence is defined as violence committed against any family member except an intimate partner (for example, a child, sibling, parent, or in-law). Non-IP friend violence is violence against a friend, acquaintance, neighbor, or otherwise known victim who is not a family member or intimate partner.

Appendix Table 3. Additional Results.

<b>Poisson Regression</b>							
<b>Intimate Partner Violence, Male on Female, at Home</b>							
	Alcohol Involved	Minor Assault	Serious Assault	Smaller Agencies (pop<50K)	Larger Agencies (pop≥50K)	Younger Offenders (age<30)	Older Offenders (age≥30)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Loss × Predicted Win <i>(Upset Loss)</i>	.140 (.068)	.124 (.037)	.077 (.047)	.128 (.051)	.081 (.037)	.090 (.043)	.112 (.039)
Loss × Predicted Close <i>(Close Loss)</i>	.047 (.066)	-.035 (.034)	.095 (.029)	.039 (.027)	.027 (.031)	.035 (.039)	.029 (.030)
Win × Predicted Loss <i>(Upset Win)</i>	.033 (.061)	-.061 (.037)	.080 (.039)	-.008 (.054)	.031 (.032)	.078 (.041)	-.026 (.034)
Predicted Win	-.006 (.053)	-.013 (.033)	-.023 (.036)	.010 (.034)	-.035 (.033)	-.001 (.037)	-.032 (.030)
Predicted Close	.001 (.058)	.036 (.036)	-.060 (.041)	-.014 (.037)	.011 (.034)	.017 (.040)	-.024 (.031)
Predicted Loss	-.030 (.048)	-.023 (.033)	-.007 (.034)	.013 (.038)	-.032 (.028)	-.012 (.034)	-.013 (.024)
Non-game Day	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Agencies	545	673	702	650	134	651	724
Observations	64,286	74,576	76,580	62,526	16,842	74,178	77,957

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses, clustered by team×season. Regressions include agency fixed effects, season dummies, week of season dummies, and the holiday and weather variables described in the note to Table 4. Estimated models are comparable to the baseline model in column 3 of Table 4. See notes to Table 4 for details. Alcohol involved indicates the reporting officer noted that either alcohol or drugs were a contributing factor. Minor assault is simple assault or intimidation without injury; serious assault is aggravated assault or any assault with a physical injury.

Appendix Table 4. Robustness Checks.

	<b>Intimate Partner Violence, Male on Female, at Home</b>				
	Negative Binomial (1)	Treat Missings as Zeros (2)	Subsample with No Missings (3)	Date Fixed Effect (4)	Team×season Interaction (5)
Loss × Predicted Win <i>(Upset Loss)</i>	.109 (.032)	.096 (.032)	.091 (.035)	.099 (.034)	.084 (.029)
Loss × Predicted Close <i>(Close Loss)</i>	.034 (.025)	.038 (.027)	.025 (.030)	.029 (.028)	.031 (.023)
Win × Predicted Loss <i>(Upset Win)</i>	.014 (.028)	.022 (.029)	.022 (.029)	-.000 (.031)	.010 (.029)
Predicted Win	-.020 (.025)	-.018 (.025)	-.025 (.030)	-.030 (.025)	-.006 (.025)
Predicted Close	-.017 (.029)	-.023 (.030)	-.009 (.031)	-.022 (.027)	-.012 (.028)
Predicted Loss	-.016 (.021)	-.019 (.021)	-.019 (.022)	-.022 (.024)	-.020 (.023)
Non-game Day	---	---	---	---	---
Number of Agencies	764	764	447	764	764
Observations	79,386	90,450	41,111	79,386	79,386

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses, clustered by team×season. Regressions include agency fixed effects, season dummies, week of season dummies, and the holiday and weather variables described in the note to Table 4. Estimated models are comparable to the baseline model in column 3 of Table 4. See notes to Table 4 for details. All columns except for column 1 use Poisson regression. In the baseline model appearing in Table 4, if there is a 24-hour day with no crime of any type (not just IPV) reported to NIBRS within our sample, that day is dropped and treated as missing at random. Column 2 alternatively treats these missing days as days with zero IPV. Column 3 only includes an agency in a given season if the agency reports incident data for all 17 Sundays of the regular football season. Column 4 includes dummies for the different Sundays included in our sample (204 Sundays). Column 5 includes team-specific linear season trends.

Appendix Table 5. Stata Output for Baseline Model.

```
. poisson ipmfhometot $basevars ww* yy* $smallhh $weather oo* if insamp, difficult
iterate(25) cluster(teamseason)
note: ww17 omitted because of collinearity
note: yy12 omitted because of collinearity
note: oo764 omitted because of collinearity
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Iteration 0: log pseudolikelihood = -832585.7 (not concave)
Iteration 1: log pseudolikelihood = -500980.89
Iteration 2: log pseudolikelihood = -388779.09 (backed up)
Iteration 3: log pseudolikelihood = -312996.3 (backed up)
Iteration 4: log pseudolikelihood = -232056.89 (backed up)
Iteration 5: log pseudolikelihood = -203536.46 (backed up)
Iteration 6: log pseudolikelihood = -175822.63 (backed up)
Iteration 7: log pseudolikelihood = -149445.89
Iteration 8: log pseudolikelihood = -55009.811
Iteration 9: log pseudolikelihood = -45116.918
Iteration 10: log pseudolikelihood = -44436.296
Iteration 11: log pseudolikelihood = -44395.334
Iteration 12: log pseudolikelihood = -44394.427
Iteration 13: log pseudolikelihood = -44394.412
Iteration 14: log pseudolikelihood = -44394.412
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Poisson regression                               Number of obs   =       79386
                                                Wald chi2(64)   =           .
Log pseudolikelihood = -44394.412                Prob > chi2     =           .
```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 62 clusters in teamseason)

ipmfhometot	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
upsetlossb~e	.0997021	.0316786	3.15	0.002	.0376131	.161791
closelossb~e	.0322801	.0240812	1.34	0.180	-.0149181	.0794783
upsetwinbase	.0156303	.0267482	0.58	0.559	-.0367953	.0680559
predwinbase	-.0182454	.024885	-0.73	0.463	-.0670192	.0305283
predcloseb~e	-.013471	.0283995	-0.47	0.635	-.0691329	.042191
predlossbase	-.015603	.0210993	-0.74	0.460	-.0569569	.0257509
ww1	.0323798	.0632384	0.51	0.609	-.0915652	.1563248
ww2	-.0324955	.0567684	-0.57	0.567	-.1437594	.0787685
ww3	.0424042	.0521468	0.81	0.416	-.0598017	.1446101
ww4	-.0109752	.0537437	-0.20	0.838	-.116311	.0943606
ww5	-.0666128	.0572189	-1.16	0.244	-.1787597	.0455342
ww6	-.1247546	.0483948	-2.58	0.010	-.2196066	-.0299025
ww7	-.0893211	.0520962	-1.71	0.086	-.1914279	.0127856
ww8	-.0492017	.0543815	-0.90	0.366	-.1557876	.0573841
ww9	.0322628	.047417	0.68	0.496	-.0606728	.1251984
ww10	-.0319723	.042584	-0.75	0.453	-.1154354	.0514909
ww11	-.0604387	.0397569	-1.52	0.128	-.1383608	.0174835
ww12	-.0636182	.0407344	-1.56	0.118	-.1434562	.0162198
ww13	.0064496	.0432304	0.15	0.881	-.0782804	.0911795
ww14	-.077592	.0409749	-1.89	0.058	-.1579013	.0027174
ww15	-.032098	.0438526	-0.73	0.464	-.1180476	.0538516
ww16	-.0518324	.0473532	-1.09	0.274	-.144643	.0409782
ww17	(omitted)					
yy1	.2797007	.0866698	3.23	0.001	.1098309	.4495704
yy2	.2083029	.0904594	2.30	0.021	.0310057	.3856
yy3	.177718	.0449321	3.96	0.000	.0896528	.2657832
yy4	.1793304	.0518489	3.46	0.001	.0777085	.2809523
yy5	.1258505	.0615124	2.05	0.041	.0052884	.2464125

yy6	.1068725	.0514965	2.08	0.038	.0059411	.2078038
yy7	.0785671	.0526854	1.49	0.136	-.0246944	.1818286
yy8	.0061141	.0648259	0.09	0.925	-.1209424	.1331706
yy9	.0764421	.0428954	1.78	0.075	-.0076314	.1605156
yy10	.0059727	.0474751	0.13	0.900	-.0870767	.0990222
yy11	.0604593	.054256	1.11	0.265	-.0458805	.166799
yy12	(omitted)					
christeve	-.0777492	.0558428	-1.39	0.164	-.1871991	.0317007
christday	-.0585899	.0531494	-1.10	0.270	-.1627607	.0455809
newyeareve	-.0791087	.0762438	-1.04	0.299	-.2285438	.0703264
newyearday	.0220847	.0832541	0.27	0.791	-.1410903	.1852596
halloween	.1045813	.0951078	1.10	0.272	-.0818264	.2909891
thankswkd	-.0336233	.0329101	-1.02	0.307	-.0981259	.0308793
laborwkd	-.0686772	.0755504	-0.91	0.363	-.2167532	.0793988
columwkd	.0251814	.0322175	0.78	0.434	-.0379637	.0883265
vetwkd	-.0171233	.049332	-0.35	0.729	-.1138122	.0795656
hot	.0477193	.0288922	1.65	0.099	-.0089084	.104347
hiheatindx	-.0269151	.0750599	-0.36	0.720	-.1740298	.1201995
cold	-.0607541	.0188002	-3.23	0.001	-.0976019	-.0239064
windy	-.1177301	.0742282	-1.59	0.113	-.2632148	.0277546
anyrain	.0075308	.0210958	0.36	0.721	-.0338163	.0488779
anysnow	.0161207	.0307161	0.52	0.600	-.0440818	.0763231

**(note: 762 agency indicator variables omitted for brevity)**

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Notes: This output matches Table 4, column 3. While 762 agency indicator variables are included in the regression, they are omitted for brevity. The variables *ww1-ww17* are indicators for weeks 1 through 17 of an NFL football season. The variables *yy1-yy12* are indicators for each NFL season from 1995 to 2006. There are self-explanatory holiday dummies for Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, New Year's Eve, New Year's Day, and Halloween as well as Thanksgiving, Labor, Columbus, and Veterans Day weekends. The source for the weather variables is the "Global Surface Summary of Day Data" produced by the National Climatic Data Center and available from <ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/g sod>. Weather information is collected for the capital of each state in our sample and assigned to all cities or counties within that state. The dummy variable *hot* indicates a maximum daily temperature greater than 80 degrees Fahrenheit; the dummy variable *cold* indicates a minimum daily temperature less than or equal to 32 degrees. The variable *hiheatindx* is a dummy for the heat index (a measure incorporating both humidity and temperature) being over 100. The variable *windy* is a dummy for a maximum daily wind speed of greater than 17 knots. The variables *anyrain* and *anysnow* are indicators for any rainfall and any snowfall.